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SOUTHERN REPUBLICANS.

REFLECTIONS AFTER THE CHATTANOOGA CONVENTION.

WHAT THE CONVENTION HAS DONE, AND WHAT IT HAS LEFT UNDONE—THE NEGRO A POLITICAL NUISANCE—CLAYTON, OF ARKANSAS—THE CAMPAIGN IN ALABAMA.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Wednesday, Oct. 14, 1874.

Now that the Convention of Southern Republicans, concerning which so much has been hoped and feared, has finally passed into history, a brief review of its proceedings and personnel may not prove without value or interest. It can be said with entire truth at the outset, that the convention has disappointed both friends and foes. Its peculiar and particular friends in the beginning were the impracticables of the South. It was expected by these to proceed to the most extravagant lengths in the declaration of political principles. The least it could do, according to these zealots, was to resolve that the negro, as a general fact and as a matter of principle, is somewhat superior to the white man. It did not do it, but upon the contrary, contented itself on this point with repeating the declarations of the last Democratic and Republican National Conventions, which was a course no less wise than it was adroit. Federal office-holders in the South, it was believed, would be indorsed *en masse* as self-sacrificing patriots. Thanks to the absence of South Carolina the convention did nothing of the sort, but intimated quite strongly that very many of these office-holders are thieves, who are badly in need of decapitation, and requested the Government to perform that operation upon them without unnecessary delay. It was also expected and hoped by the zealots that the convention] would promptly and resolutely shoulder the "Old Man of the Sea," by declaring in favor of a third term, but it prudently did nothing of the kind and remained obstinately silent upon this question, or rather absurdity, for it was the general impression there is not enough in it to raise it to the dignity of a question. It was expected to breathe fire and slaughter, and it spoke only of peace, prayed only for reconciliation. It was expected to parade a long list of outrages resting upon scanty evidence before the nation, but it took time for investigation and declared that no outrages should be brought to public notice which were not fully substantiated by competent witnesses. These were only negative results, perhaps, but they were so much better than any sensible people hoped for that they will be received with great delight. With the exception of the somewhat heated harangue of Gov. Brooks, of Arkansas, and the boisterous nonsense of Jeff. Long and one or two others of the colored brethren, there was no word spoken in the convention to which even the White League could take exception.

THE COLORED MAN AND BROTHER.

Indeed, but for the colored man and brother the convention would have been unexceptionable in all its aspects. I remember to have called him in my dispatches to-night an inexpressible nuisance in politics, and upon reflection I find no reason for changing my opinion. This convention has given conclusive evidence that the time has come for the Republican Party to cease coddling the negro. He has been set upon his legs and must henceforth be left to stand alone. If he can't do it, the fault is his own, and there is no good reason why the party should tumble down with him. It is true, he is a man and brother, but so is Hans and Pat, so is the "sandhiller," and "corncracker," but it has never been proposed that any political party should be sacrificed in order that it might serve the particular interests of any of these men and brethren. The Chattanooga Convention was evidently of this turn of mind, for its conduct was taken peremptorily and without much ceremony out of the hands of the colored man and brother. By this I do not mean such men as Pinchback, who has sense and nerve whatever his morals may be, but fellows of the Long order, who are chiefly responsible for the bad plight into which the negroes as a race have fallen as citizens.

THE WHITE REPUBLICANS.

For the white Republicans of the South, whether "carpet-baggers" or "scalawags," my respect has been increased, rather than diminished, by the Chattanooga Convention. The speech of Gov. Parsons, of Alabama, on taking the chair, was that of a man who was convinced of the truth of every word he said. It was not possible to doubt his sincerity. He might be the victim of delusions, but they were delusions entitled to respect. The same was true of Gov. Davis, of Texas. His letter read before the convention proved him to be a man of nerve, and a man who sets down naught in malice. These two men, perhaps, made the most favorable impression upon the convention by their public utterances before it, but I frankly confess that Senator Clayton, of Arkansas, from private conversations I had with him, seemed to me the most of all entitled to sympathy and regard. I will own I was prejudiced against Clayton. In common with every-one else acquainted with the outlines of his history, I considered him a political adventurer of unsurpassable shrewdness, pluck, and unscrupulousness. I am still convinced that he is all that, but I have now discovered that only by strong provocation was he induced to enter upon that political career which has made him notorious, or as some would say infamous. He told me his story as illustrating a general truth he wished to impress upon me, and not with the view of awakening interest in his individual fortunes. Therefore, he was frank, truthful in his talk, and his career appeared in an entirely new light. At the close of the war, he said, he was commanding the post of Pine Bluff, Arkansas. By his conciliatory policy, he was so unfortunate as to win the esteem of the people within his jurisdiction. When the time came to withdraw the United States troops, and for Clayton to retire, a meeting of citizens was called. At this meeting, these citizens passed resolutions in fulsome praise of Clayton, and ended them with an earnest request that he should settle among them. He was foolish enough to take them at their word. Returning to the North, and settling his affairs there, he went back to Arkansas, with no other ambition than to become a cotton planter, and without the slightest intention of meddling with politics. He purchased a plantation for which he paid $50,000, and went to work to make a living. He desired nothing more than an opportunity to do this, asked for nothing more. But he speedily found that the very men who had invited him to settle among them were determined to drive him out. He was a "cussed Yankee," a "carpet-bagger;" threats were constantly made against his person and property. Travelers on the steam-boats passing his place had it pointed out to them as that of the Yankee Clayton, and they wondered why the Southerners had not driven him out long ago. For months he was obliged to keep an armed guard around his gin-house to keep it from being burned, and every morning when he arose he looked first to that gin-house to see whether he had not been ruined in a night by the unreasoning and unreasonable hate of his Southern neighbors. At last his position became so unbearable that but one alternative was presented to him. He must either sacrifice all he had in the State and fly from it, or he must rule it and help to bring about a better public sentiment. He chose the latter alternative, and was thus driven into politics. He organized the State, and made it Republican. He became its Governor, and cites all its history with entire confidence to show Arkansas never enjoyed greater prosperity than during his incumbency. He then became a Senator of the United States, which position he still holds. He does not deny that in his political career he has resorted to desperate remedies, but he claims that a desperate disease required them. After his frank confessions of his past, it was impossible to resist the conclusion that a saint in Clayton's place would have done very nearly as he has done. It has all been wrong, doubtless, but the question recurs, Who is responsible for it? Clayton or those who drove him to it? However it may be answered, it is at least apparent that there are two sides to this Southern question, even in Arkansas.

THE CONDITION OF ALABAMA.

Turning now to another State, I must say something concerning Alabama. All the leading Republicans of that State are here, and I have examined them with some care concerning the present political condition of the State. It is well known that an election is now pending which will determine the fate of Alabama, in a political sense, for many years to come. Up to the time of the Ohio and Indiana elections the prospects for a sweeping Republican victory in Alabama were excellent. The party had distinctly repudiated the Civil Rights bill, and was in good spirits throughout the State. So far as can be judged from the talk of representative Republicans from all the sections, the situation has been sadly changed. They still talk of carrying the State, but they do it in a half-hearted way which may fairly be accepted as the precursor of defeat. The case lies in a few words. The total vote of the State is about 190,000; of this number, 100,000 are whites and 90,000 blacks. The blacks, as a rule, will vote the Republican ticket; the whites, with a few exceptions, will vote with the Democracy. It requires no prophet to strike the balance, and declare where the majority will be. Unless some miracle intervenes, Alabama, as matters appear at this moment, will be Democratic. This probable result is the more to be regretted, from the fact that it will turn the State completely over to Democratic rule. There is to be chosen at this election a Governor, Lieutenant Governor, three Justices of the Supreme Court, a Legislature, Attorney General, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Superintendent of Public Instruction, a Chancellor, various local Judges, and two Congressmen for the State at large. In addition to all this, nearly all the county officers are to be chosen, and it is easy to see that a Democratic victory will mean the turning over of the people completely to the mercy of that party. If they succeed, as seems probable, State, county, and municipal organizations will everywhere be entirely under their control. But there is one grain of comfort in this prospect; for the Democrats cannot possibly secure all the Congressmen from Alabama. They may gain the two at large, but they are very sure to lose the member from the First or Mobile District. Two years ago F. G. Bromberg, a Democrat in disguise, calling himself a Liberal Republican, secured this district through divisions in the Republican ranks. Bromberg had 15,000 votes, against 13,000 for Turner, regular Republican, and 7,000 for Joseph, Independent Republican. This year the whole Republican vote will be concentrated upon J. Haralson, and nobody denies that he will be elected. The Second District is also heavily Republican, and J. I. Rapier, a colored man, and the present member, will no doubt be returned. The Third District, where William H. Betts is the Republican candidate in place of Charles Pelham, the present member, is a close one, and may be turned over to the Democrats with entire safety. The Fourth District has a very heavy Republican majority, and is pretty sure to return Charles Hays, the present member. The Fifth District is decidedly Democratic, and will send Mr. Coldwell, the candidate of that party. The Republicans have made no nominations here, but are supporting Mr. Sheffield, an Independent Democrat, but they are only a part of a forlorn hope. The Sixth District is also Democratic, and will elect Mr. Hewitt, the regular candidate of the party. Mr. Sloss, the present member, is running as an Independent Democratic candidate, and is supported by the Republicans, but the machine is quite likely to grind him into impalpable powder on election day. From this review it will be seen that the Democrats are sure to make a net gain of two Congressmen in Alabama; they may do even more, for after that marvelous result in Ohio it is difficult to imagine what they cannot do in a Southern State.

A LIVELY CAMPAIGN.

But it cannot be denied that up to the present time the Republicans have made a gallant fight in the State. All their best speakers, including Lewis, Parsons, Sheats, White, Turner, Rapier, and Hays, have been constantly on the stump since the opening of the campaign, and, as a rule, the meetings have been largely attended. It is also true that the Democrats have been equally active. They are fully aware of what is at stake, and they are making every effort to obtain the rich prize which victory will secure. Their line of argument is simple but effective; they arraign the Republican party for the Civil Rights bill, and for military interference by the Federal Government in the affairs of the South. These, well used, are sufficient to detach almost the entire white vote from the Republicans, and the Democrats do not go beyond them. They do not attack the administration of Gov. Lewis, for the good reason that they know it would be useless, for it is apparent to the whole people that it has been honest and capable. But the Democrats have not intended to depend entirely on argument for success. It is a significant fact that, since the opening of the campaign, there have been sixteen applications to the Governor for permission to organize militia companies, and that thirteen of these have been from Democrats. This game has not, however, been very successful, for Gov. Lewis has in every case refused to grant the desired permission, for which exercise of his discretion under the law he has been abused in public and roundly cursed in private. But with all his brilliant record as an honest and faithful official, it is quite probable that Gov. Lewis will be defeated in the coming election. That he may succeed with the remainder of the Republican ticket is within the range of possibilities, but it is not probable. On a fair full vote the State is undoubtedly and heavily Republican, but the party has been so demoralized by late events that it can hardly hope for success.

WASHINGTON.

THE NATIONAL BANKS AND THE REDEMPTION AGENCY.

PROSPECTS FOR DEMOCRATIC CONTROL OF THE NEXT HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—WHAT THEY MUST GAIN—MAJOR POWELL'S EXPLORATION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—The national banks have now on deposit in the Sub-Treasuries about $60,000,000, which is lying idle without any demand for use. In the face of this fact the stupid report has gone abroad that the redemption of bank notes could not be resumed without more time for preparation, lest an amount of currency which could not be promptly redeemed should flow into the Treasury and embarrass business by causing a stringency in the money market. The officers charged with the redemption business are naturally not well pleased at having assigned to them the expression of such a reason for delaying resumption. The principal cause of delay is the failure of banks to respond promptly to the calls made upon them to make good their five per cent. deposit.

WILL THE NEXT CONGRESS BE DEMOCRATIC?

Since the announcement of the result of the elections in Indiana and Ohio, there has been an active canvass by politicians, both Democratic and Republican, of the probabilities of the remaining elections, especially for Congressmen. There is no attempt by Republicans to disguise the fact that there is not a little danger of the Democrats securing the control of the next House of Representatives. There will be needed by the Democrats the gains to be made by defeating altogether fifty-three or fifty-four Representatives of districts now Republican. They have, in the elections already held, gained sixteen, and a further gain of thirty-five, or certainly thirty-six, will change the majority of the next House. The Democrats count on carrying all the districts of the South now represented by Republicans, except a few of those which are permanently and strongly Republican by reason of the preponderance of the colored vote. This would give them a further gain of twenty, at least. These anticipations are probably too great, but it is not unreasonable to concede them in the South a gain of fifteen. There will then be required a further gain of twenty, for which they must look largely to Pennsylvania and Illinois. Eight districts in Pennsylvania and five in Illinois, now Republican, are very close, and may possibly be carried by the Democrats. This leaves eight required to change the majority, which the Democrats expect to secure, from New-York, two or three; Maryland, one; Delaware, one; California, one; Kansas, one; Wisconsin, one, and Michigan, one. The Democratic politicians estimate for a majority with great confidence. The Republicans concede that the result will be close, but do not by any means concede that the House will be lost. Taking the States of Ohio and Indiana alone as a basis of calculation, the Democrats would win, but considering all the elections yet held they would have to make a still greater ratio of gains. The moral of the calculations is that Republicans everywhere must go to the polls in the remaining elections and make victory sure by an exhibition of the full party strength.

MAJOR POWELL'S EXPLORATIONS IN UTAH.

Major J. W. Powell, in charge of the explorations of the Governmnnt in Utah, has returned from the field to attend to the publication of one volume of his report on the exploration of the grand Cañon of the Colorado. His parties are still in the field, and will continue their work till compelled to abandon it by cold weather.

THE LEGAL VALUES OF THE ENGLISH POUND STERLING AND THE FRENCH FRANC.

A year ago last Winter a law was passed fixing the value of the English pound sterling at $4 86⅔ of American gold, and the franc at nineteen and three-tenths cents. In] computing exchanges previous to the passage of that law the values of the pound and franc were reckoned at $4 84 and eighteen and six-tenths cents respectively. This change was made after a full consideration of all the facts by the proper committees of Congress, and was not opposed seriously in either House. The operation of the law has, however, given rise to some dissatisfaction because of the change in prices in some articles manufactured abroad and imported into this country, the cost and profits of which were adjusted under the old scale. It is conceded that the real equivalence of the pound and franc in our money are as now fixed by law; but nevertheless, an attempt has been made to secure a return to the former values. Considerable correspondence has been directed to the Treasury Department, but the prospect now is that no change can be again secured, although the subject will be presented to Congress during the next session. There was just ground of complaint, in the first place, that the law was made operative before such notice of the change was given as would enable those interested to adjust their business accordingly, but the time has now passed when all necessary adjustments must have been made, and there seems to be no good reason for giving up a correct system for an incorrect one on the score of convenience.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE TERRITORY OF ALASKA.

The report of Special Agent Elliott upon the condition of affairs in the Territory of Alaska will be submitted to the Secretary of the Treasury in the course of a few weeks. It is understood that he will urge the removal of the troops from that country and the establishment of a better and cheaper supervision of Government interests there, which are now suffering under the present clumsy and inefficient system; the protection of the sea-otter trade, upon which the Christianized natives of the Territory are dependent, and the extension by Congress of the criminal laws of Oregon or Washington to this district, so that murderers and other criminals may be punished. The natural resources of Alaska have been carefully studied and Mr. Elliott's report cannot fail to be of public interest. Mr. Elliott condemns the movement of the Icelanders, or rather the advice which would lead them to settle there. He says: "Why send them to this Territory, which can guarantee them no better future than that of simply living? Why not try to induce these hardy, intelligent, law-abiding people to settle on Puget Sound, where there are millions of acres of unoccupied land, cool Summers, pleasant Winters, and abundance of fish and game—a country in which they can create industries, and be of the greatest service, not only to themselves, but to their adopted country? They simply waste their lives by going to Alaska."

DISCONTENTED CANADIAN IMMIGRANTS LEAVING FOR THE WESTERN STATES.

Owing to the inducements held out by the Canadian authorities, many European immigrants, especially from the United Kingdom, go to Canada, with the view of making it their home. From the facts obtained by the Bureau of Statistics, it is evident that large numbers become dissatisfied with that country, and obtain homes in our Western States. Even of the Mennonites, who are leaving Russia to avoid military service, 929 males and 576 females left Duluth for Manitoba, in the last quarter. A recent letter from the Collector of Customs at Pembina, Dakota, to the Chief of the Bureau, states that 263 males and 69 females arrived at that port during the quarter, from the Provinces of Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba, mainly from the last named. The Collector states that "they all came into the district of Pembina from the Province of Manitoba, whither they have been led to come by the perhaps too extravagant representations of the Dominion immigration agents, and having become dissatisfied from various causes have sought homes within our borders, and in most instances settled upon Government lands in the Valley of the Red River, which, in fact, offers superior advantages in soil, timber, and good water to our neighbors in the Province.

REDEMPTION.

The United States Treasurer has written to a correspondent: "In reply to your favor in which you state that it would be a great convenience if I would make my calls upon you to reimburse me for your notes, I beg to say, that that course is impracticable, for the reason that it would keep so large a balance idle in my hands. The five per cent. fund leaves so small a margin that I am compelled to call upon the banks frequently, and for the full amount of their notes assorted."

The Treasurer has issued the following instructions to be observed by express agents in forwarding national bank notes to the Redemption Agency and United States notes for credit of the five per cent. fund:

1. National bank notes should be forwarded for redemption, under the Government contract with Adams Express Company, only in sums of $1,000 or an even multiple thereof, *i. e.*, $2,000, $3,000, and so on. The total charges on remittances of any other amounts, whether less or more than $1,000, must be prepaid.

2. United States notes for credit of the five per cent. fund should be received, under the Government contract, in any sums for which the Treasurer may call upon the banks. Packages containing such remittances should be marked with the amount and nature of the contents, and the fact that they are forwarded under the Government contract for credit of the five per cent. fund, thus: "$—— United States notes for credit of five per cent. redemption fund, under contract with Adams Express Company."

3. National bank notes for credit of the five per cent. fund will hereafter be received under the Government contract only in sums of even thousands of dollars. Such remittances should be marked "$—— national bank notes for credit five per cent. redemption fund, under Government contract with Adams Express Company."

4. Under no circumstances should national bank notes and United States notes be forwarded in the same package.

A MILITARY ANNIVERSARY—SURRENDER OF CORNWALLIS.

Company F, First Regiment Virginia Volunnteers, of Richmond, arrived here to-day. This is the first time since the close of the late war that a white military organization from the South has visited Washington. A colored battalion from Richmond preceded them three or four months ago. The present visit is to celebrate the anniversary of the surrender of Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown, a time-honored custom in Virginia; and also the company's anniversary. They are the guests of the Washington Light Infantry Corps. The fraternal feeling which pervades the members of the visiting company can be inferred from the recent letter of their commanding officer to Capt. Moore: "I take this occasion to say that we who stand ready for the defense of our country, with no political aspirations or ambition to satisfy, can well appreciate the feelings of the soldier. It is simply as citizen soldiers that we propose to visit the capital of our country, to mingle with our comrades, and thus endeavor to promote among each other that kind and fraternal feeling which alone can unite a people."

POLITICAL NOTES.

The Democrats of the Twenty-first District of this State have nominated Dr. O. M. Allaben for Congress. He has served one term in the Senate of the State, and two or three terms in the Assembly.

Dr. J. C. Gallup, of Clinton, declines the prohibition nomination for Assembly in the Second District of Oneida County. While he is a pronounced temperance man, he adheres, as he has always done, to the Republican party.

Should the Democrats have control of the Indiana Legislature, they will, as now understood, send Hon. Joseph E. McDonald to the United States Senate. He is a lawyer, and a hunker of the strictest set of the old Bourbon school.

A convention of Erie County temperance men voted, 45 to 29, not to support a separate State ticket. The twenty-nine subsequently asserted their determination to vote for the straight-out Temperance ticket, but decided not to make any county nominations.

The Republicans of the Eighth District of Georgia have nominated William H. Harrison, (colored,) of Hancock County, for Congress, to oppose Hon. A. H. Stephens. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention, and also of the Legislature which met afterward. He is said to be rather Conservative than otherwise.

Hon. Orange Jacobs, of Washington Territory, having received the Republican nomination for Delegate to Congress, has resigned as Chief Justice of the Territory, in order that there may be no mixing of the Judiciary with politics. Judge Bedle, the Democratic candidate for Governor of New-Jersey, has not resigned.

Judge E. R. Hoar says that the assurance given in the Republican conventions that he would accept a nomination for re-election to Congress, if made, was given without his knowledge, consent, or approval. He adds that he had repeatedly announced, both publicly and in private, that he could not accept a nomination; and had neither said, intimated, nor thought otherwise.

The Democratic officials lately elected in Indiana will take possession at different dates, as follows: Attorney-General, Nov. 3; Secretary of State, Jan. 17; Auditor of State, Jan. 27; Treasurer of State, Feb. 10; Superintendent of Public Instruction, March 15. Judge Osborne will retire from the Supreme bench as soon as Judge Biddle is commissioned and qualified.

The Republicans of Herkimer County have done exceedingly well in placing their able representative, Hon. Warner Miller, again in the field for re-election to the Assembly. Mr. Miller has been one of the most efficient, trustworthy, and capable members of the Legislature, and his name ought to bring additional strength even to our exceptionally strong State ticket.

The Chautauqua County Republican Committee has issued a timely circular reminding the voters of the necessity of retaining Republican control of the Assembly. They say: "It is the duty, therefore, of every Republican to vote at the election in November next for the nominees of the party, without regard to personal feelings, as the election of a Democrat to the United States Senate from New-York would be a calamity to the party and the State.

The *Tribune* lately made this singular announcement: "Tompkins County is the scene of a spirited contest, both parties having nominated popular candidates. Mr. Bostwick, the Democratic nominee for the Assembly, who won last year by 274 majority, is opposed by Mr. Schuyler on the Republican side, who was within forty-four votes of being elected Senator last election." There are one or two trivial inaccuracies in this statement. Mr. Bostwick is the Republican, not the Democratic, candidate for Assembly in Tompkins County, and Mr. Schuyler is the Democratic, not the Republican, candidate. It is true, Mr. Schuyler was a Democratic candidate for State Senator last year, and that he came within forty-four votes of carrying Tompkins County, but he was beaten several hundred votes in the district by that efficient Republican, Hon. John H. Selkreg, of Ithaca.

FATAL SHOOTING AFFRAY.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 18.—Last night in an affray on the bark E. H. Kingman, from Baltimore, John Whitman, first mate, shot and instantly killed Peter Dorus, stevedore on the vessel. Whitman is in custody and claims he acted in self-defense.

AN EARTHQUAKE.

GUATEMALA VISITED BY A TERRIBLE ERUPTION.

THE TOWN OF DUENOS PARTIALLY DESTROYED—NEIGHBORING VILLAGES DAMAGED—THE SCENE ON THE NIGHT OF THE EARTHQUAKE—TWO HUNDRED PEOPLE SUPPOSED TO BE KILLED.

PANAMA, Oct. 10.—A Guatemala paper gives the following account of the earthquake of the 3d of September last and its effect:

Ever since the beginning of August last several shocks of earthquake were felt, but attracted little attention. At the end of the same month the shocks became more frequent and stronger, up to the 27th, just as a ball that was given to the President and his bride was about to finish. Since that day the town of Dueños, and other places in the neighborhood of what is called the Volcan de Fuego, felt repeated shocks at short intervals, sometimes preceded by subterranean detonations and other noises, which were considered not anything unusual, and so led to no precautions being taken.

On the night of the 3d of September the sky began to be overcast with dense masses of black clouds, and all nature seemed to be in the most perfect repose—not a breath of wind was stirring—when about 9:18 a terrible shock was felt, produced by oscillations alternately vertical and horizontal, accompanied with noises in the bowels of the earth, like the noise that follows a sudden stroke of lightning. These were moments of indefinable anguish, in which the sound of the church bells, rung by the earthquake, increased the terror of the people. The movement continued, in all its intensity, for four seconds, after which the undulations of the earth went on gradually diminishing. If these shocks had continued for two or three seconds more, neither in this department nor in that of Chicago would there have remained one stone upon another, and hardly five per cent. of the population would have escaped with their lives.

The people of this city (Antigua) ran through the streets and plazas without finding security or safety in any part. The lamentations, the ruins, and the darkness of the night, were such as to appall the bravest, and, to make the situation more terrible still, a few hours after the earthquake, the bells sounded the alarm of "fire," which had begun in one of the houses, but thanks to the activity of the authorities, and to the aid of some neighbors, the fire was extinguished. During the remainder of that terrible night shocks were felt every hour or two, the principal being that which took place at 2 o'clock in the morning. Every one awaited with anxiety the dawn. When the sun shone out it was seen with agreeable surprise that the city presented more or less its usual aspect, although, on close examination, it was found that the greater part of the houses had suffered considerably, and many were uninhabitable.

The number of victims cannot be exactly decided, because many dead bodies remained buried under the stream of mud which descended from the Cerro del Tigre. In Antigua alone thirty persons perished, the greater part being women and children. It is calculated that twenty-five bodies were buried in the other towns, and 100 more or less bruised and wounded. On the morning of the 4th the writer of this set out for the town of Dueños, which he found in the most miserable condition. The greater part of its inhabitants were leaving with their families, taking also their furniture and animals. All showed in their countenances the terror they had experienced. This emigration was suspended by the sudden arrival of the President of the Republic and the Minister of War, who managed to quiet the minds of the people, and divided among them pecuniary assistance.

At the foot of the great volcano extends a small mountain called Cerro del Tigre, rising about 5,000 feet above the level of the sea. It is united with the great volcanic chain which runs from south to northwest, in this department and in that of Chimaltenango. In the centre of this mountain must exist the focus of destruction; from thence there is no doubt there exists a subterranean communication which, following the direction of the Cordillera, comes in contact with the volcanic mountain of "Atitlan." On all sides the reaction of the compressed vapors on the interior of the earth tends to break through the superficial strata, forming innumerable fissures, which give exit to eruptions of mud, all presenting the same characters and properties. The excited state of the people, in place of becoming calmer, continues to increase daily. Many families have removed to the capital, abandoning their properties and interests; others are preparing to do the same, frightened by the multitude of exaggerations which circulate about. Some say that the volcano is throwing out fire on the side of Acatenango; others assert that on the top of the mountain there are immense lakes, ready to give way and inundate the valley. Those simple people, who see everything through the prism of fear, readily believe everything they are told.

FURTHER PARTICULARS—THE LOSS SAID TO BE $250,000.

PANAMA, Oct. 10.—A Guatemala paper says of the earthquake:

The losses suffered in the department are calculated to be from $200,000 to $250,000, including farm houses, machinery, and some thousands of yards of storehouses in which cochineal was buried under the ruins of roof and wall. The number of victims cannot be exactly decided, because many dead bodies remained buried under the stream of mud which descended from the Cerro del Tigre. In Antigua alone thirty persons perished, the greater part being women and children. It is calculated that twenty-five bodies were buried in the other towns, and a hundred more or less bruised and wounded.

A PROMONTORY OF MUD THROWN UP.

The town of Dueños is entirely ruined, with its church, cabildo, parochial edifice and private houses. A short distance from Dueños and near a coffee farm of Zmsa, in a place called La Estancia, there was an extraordinary promontory of mud, which had descended from the heights of the Cerro del Tigre. The promontory had in some places a depth of 100 feet, and was formed by those eruptions of mud which geologists call salsas, and which generally are not a good sign for the bordering countries. The eruption which produced this promontory, consisted of cold mud, which, although very compact, carried in its current, enormous masses of stones, and trees, whose trunks measured eight and ten inches in diameter. The Government has ordered supplies of flour from Salvador and California. A subscription is being raised in Guatemala for those families that have suffered by the last earthquake. The departments of Sacatepeques, Chimaltenango, and others, have suffered considerably.

LOSS OF LIFE IN THE VILLAGES—AID FOR THE SUFFERERS.

The *El Progreso*, of Guatemala, of the 6th ult., gives the following additional items about the earthquake: A telegram to the Government from Antigua, dated 4th ult., says the consequences of the earthquake last night are very serious. There were fourteen deaths in Antigua, five in Dueños, five in Jocotenango, and one in San Pedro. The town of Dueños is entirely ruined, and Alotenango and Ciudad Vieja very much damaged. The City of Amatitlan has also suffered considerably, but there were no robberies or loss of lives.

A telegraphic dispatch to the Government from Minister Samayoa, dated in Antigua, 4th September last, stated: "The President has gone through all the city, found twent-six victims, mostly women, who lived in some old ruins." In Patzicia more damage was done and 100 deaths are reported.

Another dispatch from Antigua, dated 5th ult., said: "The President has returned from Dueños; the church and cabildo had suffered most, and the farm-houses in the neighborhood and the native huts had remained intact. Two rivers which descended from the volcano overflowed their beds and carried away some huts with about twenty victims.

At Chimaltenango, on the 6th ult., the President telegraphed for medicines and surgical aid. The people of this place were in a state of consternation at the effects of the earthquake. The Villa De Zaragoza, Patzicia, and Istapa will be ruined completely. Provisions were forwarded and all the aid possible. The victims, this last telegram said, might be 200, more or less.

THE THIRD-TERM BUSINESS.

SECRETARY BELKNAP'S OPINION—HE THINKS THAT THE PRESIDENT IS NOT LOOKING FOR NOR DESIROUS OF RE-ELECTION.

Special Dispatch to The New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 18.—A conversation that has some important bearing on the third-term business took place last week, between Secretary Belknap, Ex-Congressman Shellabarger, and Ex-Congressman John L. Thomas, Jr., of Baltimore, in a private car on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad; Mr. Belknap being on his way to the Lincoln Monument celebration, at Springfield, and the meeting between the three gentlemen being by accident. Conversation being opened in regard to Secretary Robeson's statement that he knew that Grant did not desire a third term, and discouraged any movement toward it, Mr. Belknap remarked that he did not think that Mr. Robeson was any nearer to the President than himself, or had any better right to announce his thoughts. For himself, Secretary Belknap could say that the President had never opened his lips on the question when alluded to in the newspapers, or spoken of in Cabinet meetings, and that all the members of the Cabinet were in darkness as to his intentions or aspirations, so far as any positive announcement of them was concerned. Mr. Thomas remarked that circumstances looked as if the President was going for the third term, and Mr. Sheilabarger said that he thought so too, and as a member of the Civil Service Commission he joined in the opinion that if President Grant had no idea of running for a third term the fact ought to be authoritatively stated. Secretary Belknap then said that although he thought no person could speak with authority for the President on this subject, he yet believed that Grant did not wish to be re-elected again, and would be willing to retire from office at the end of his present term. The Secretary of War was very emphatic upon this point, but disclaimed any liability as a mouthpiece of the President. It was simply his impression, but he desired no value to be attached to it as anything more than an individual opinion.

SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA.

CIVILIZATION OF THE DARIEN INDIANS—THE GRANADA PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION—DISTURBANCE THREATENED — INUNDATION CAUSED BY THE EARTHQUAKE.

Advices from Panama to the 9th inst. contain the following:

COLOMBIA.

The Legislative Assembly of Panama has passed a law accepting the views of the National Government with respect to the means adopted for civilizing the Darien Indians, and another approving of the project to introduce water into Panama by aqueduct.

A good deal of excitement is beginning to appear, in view of the coming election for President of the State, which takes place in May next. There are two candidates in the field. Dr. Arosemena, the present Secretary of the State Government, and Gen. Espinosa, the commander of the State troops. From the fly-sheets already circulating, a stormy period may be predicted. Before this can take place it is to be hoped the General Government will have here troops enough to keep Panama and Aspinwall free from disorder.

From the interior of the Republic there is nothing of very great interest. The State of Antioquia exported $213,690 in precious metals. Veins of auriferous silver have been discovered.

The Colombian Government has made a contract which, if ratified in London, will secure to this country a submarine cable between Aspinwall, Carthagena, Savanilla, and Santa Martha, the rate of charge to be $5 for the first ten words, fifty cents for each additional word. The Government is to give an annual subsidy of $25,000 for eight years. The Government has also agreed to give to the company that undertakes it an annual subsidy of $10,000 to maintain telegraphic communication between Panama and Peru, touching at Buenaventura. From Bogota to Panama, via Buenaventura, the charge will be $5 for each ten words, but to Payta $6. On the 2d inst., the members of the Legislative Assembly of Panama received an invitation from Admiral Collins to visit the United States flag-ship Richmond with their wives and families. The invitation was accepted for the 9th inst.

PERU.

Dates from Lima to the 27th ult. bring the news that the text of the treaty signed between Peru and China in Tient-sin, on the 26th of June last, had arrived at Lima. By this instrument the traffic known as the coolie trade is practically abolished, and a more humane system adopted. The treaty will be submitted shortly to Congress for its sanction.

CHILI.

Bolivia and Chili have come to an amicable arrangement about their frontiers. The Patagonian question between Chili and the Argentine Republic is also in a fair way to be settled.

The troubles with the Araucanian Indians continue.

Public meetings are frequently held in Chili on behalf of Cuba. The Brazilian Circus gave a performance recently in aid of the funds for the liberation of Cuba.

GUATEMALA.

The severe earthquake of the 3d of September last caused the river Portal to overflow its banks, which put a stop to the running of the flour mills, causing a great scarcity of flour.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

The Royal mail steamer Elbe, Capt. Gillis, Southampton to Aspinwall, ran ashore in Kingston Harbor Oct. 6. The mails and passengers were transferred to the company's steamer Belize, which sailed at 6 A. M. on the 8th for Colon. The Elbe got off all right on the 9th, and left at noon of that date for Aspinwall and Greytown.

LOUISIANA.

THE TERM OF THE COMPACT EXPIRED—THE CONFERENCE COMMITTEES TO MEET TO-DAY.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 18.—There will probably be a meeting of the Conference Committees to-morrow, the Conservatives having to-day sent a note to the Republicans inviting a conference. The twenty days allowed for creating vacancies on the Returning Board by the terms of the conference agreement expired to-day. The Conservatives are ready with their men to fill the two vacancies that are promised. Gov. Kellogg has not, as yet, been able to obtain the required resignation, but four members of the Returning Board, Messrs. Longstreet, Casanave, Kuner, and Anderson, have agreed to resign provided Wells will resign. Wells is absent, and the date of his return is uncertain. Wells has been telegraphed for by Kellogg.

A RAID—TEXAN HERDERS IN NEBRASKA.

OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 18.—For several days past, Kearney Junction, Neb., has been overrun by a lot of Texan herders, who have committed many depredations. The citizens were afraid to attempt their capture. Matters, however, culminated last night in a row, in which two citizens were killed. The herders then retreated to an island in Platte River, and have fortified themselves. The citizens telegraphed to Gov. Furnas for arms and ammunition, and he has ordered them forward from Lincoln without delay. The citizens will do all in their power to confine the desperadoes to the island.

LOUISIANA.

STARTLING EXPOSURES OF FRAUD AND CORRUPTION.

LEGISLATIVE ACTS THAT HAVE RUINED THE STATE—HOW THE DEBT WAS CONTRACTED—A PLAIN STATEMENT OF FACTS—GOV. KELLOGG'S FUNDING LAW, AND HOW IT IS BEING EXECUTED—WILL THE HONEST CREDITORS BE BENEFITED?

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Tuesday, Oct. 13, 1874.

In general terms it has often been stated that the finances of Louisiana were in an alarmingly confused condition, and that through misrule and legislative extravagance, coupled with fraudulent expenditures and appropriations, the State was being hurried into bankruptcy. At the same time but little is actually known of the State debt, or how it was contracted, and even those persons who should be best informed on the subject often make conflicting statements relative to it. As nearly as can be ascertained from various sources, the *ante-bellum* debt amounted to $3,923,000. This sum is now reported as being still a debt against the State, although, by the acts authorizing the issue of the bonds which go to make up that amount, $1,212,500 should by this time have been paid off. This, however, has never been done; no one appears to know why; there is no officer who considers it his duty to answer questions in relation to the matter; and, after all, a million dollars or so of stolen money is not counted as of much importance in Louisiana. Such being the case, it is generally considered that the State indebtedness just before the war amounted, in round numbers, to $4,000,000. Since then it has been increased to some $24,000,000, if actual and valid liabilities only are taken into account, or to about $54,000,000 if certain contingent liabilities amounting to $30,000,000 are considered. Exactly how this debt was contracted has long been a mystery, and while "the Louisiana troubles" have been the subject of endless newspaper articles and legislative speeches, the public has been left in the dark as to the precise nature of the debt, or of the corruption about which so much has been said.

In the following letter will be found a thorough exposé of the way in which the tax-payers of the State have been swindled, and a reliable explanation of how some of the frauds have been committed. Much of the information given was furnished to your correspondent by a gentleman of New-Orleans who is ready at any moment to come forward and swear to the truth of his allegations. Other facts have been compiled from letters and papers in the possession of a well-known State officer.

THE NEW-ORLEANS CANAL LEASE.

So-called "carpet-baggers" are credited with having brought Louisiana to her present deplorable condition, and while it cannot be denied that Northern adventurers have done much to lower the credit of the State, there is abundant proof that some of the natives are as much, if not more to blame than those persons who became settlers after the war. The history of the New-Orleans Canal lease furnishes abundant proof of this assertion. Just before the war, by the expiration of the Canal Bank charter, the State became the owner of the canal which runs from the city to Lake Pontchartrain. This artificial water connection is six miles long, was built by Simon Cameron, in 1836, at a cost of some $2,000,000, and, at the close of the war, was the only valuable asset in the possession of Louisiana. In 1866, a Democratic Legislature leased this valuable property to a "ring" of four persons, chief among whom was Duncan F. Kenner, an Ex-Confederate Senator, and now Chairman of the Democratic Compromise Committee. The second of the clique was John McCluskey, a member of the Legislature, (since dead,) and the third a Mr. Withes, who furnished the necessary "Legislative expenses." Richard Tailor, the Ex-Confederate General, was the fourth and representative man. Before the war the canal in question was worth to the city $80,000 a year, which was paid in tolls by the produce and other boats coming to the city from the lake. To Messrs. Kenner and Tailor the property was leased for fourteen years, and it was agreed that during that time they were to pay the State a total rent of $750,000. It was generally considered that on these terms the lessees would derive a large profit from their speculation. They were not content with the gains which this lease assured them, however, and in 1867 they secured the passage of another Canal act. By its provisions they were released from the payment of all rents or fees to the State on the condition that they should deepen the canal from six to eight feet and construct three basins three hundred feet wide and one thousand feet long. This work, it was estimated, could be done for $350,000, and of course the canal lessees would derive all the benefit from it. But still they were not content, and in 1870, under Warmoth, "the Moses of Louisiana," the Legislature passed a bill providing that instead of three, sixteen basins, two hundred feet long and only fifty wide, should be constructed. Engineers estimated that this work could be done for $80,000, at the very highest calculation, and as the dirt excavated was sold to the owners of low lots to fill in with, it is stated that the entire cost to the company was not more than $50,000. It is true that some evil-disposed persons intimates that "the legislative expenses" amounted to $30,000. This would make the total expense to the "ring" $80,000, or just the amount which the canal earns in one year.

ACT EIGHTY-ONE.

The history of the bill known as Act Eighty-one, passed by the Legislature of 1872, is even more interesting than is that of the canal lease. In the fall of the year named, there were, in the vaults of the State Treasury, $529,000 worth of bonds which belonged to, and represented a debt of, the State, to what was called "the free school fund." These bonds had never been issued. There were also in the Treasury, $3.7,500 of old bonds, which had been redeemed, and of which $144,000 had been charged up to the credit of "the redemption of the State debt fund." In addition to these there were $280,000 of "City of New-Orleans" bonds belonging to the two funds. By a Constitutional amendment adopted at the November election of 1870, the entire debt of the State was limited to $25,000,000, and the Supreme Court decided in 1871 that the debt exceeded that amount prior to the adoption of the amendment. Notwithstanding this, however, the State expenses for 1871 were some $1,500,000 in excess of the revenues, and in 1872 the excess was over $850,000. A part of this excess was caused by M. Carr, who in 1871 was Speaker of the House, and who to make himself popular with the Legislature appointed a majority of members to sit on committees during the recess, their pay of $8 a day to go on all the time. To meet the excesses named, warrants had been drawn which increased the already existing floating debt of $8,000,000, and was legal under the constitutional amendment.

...as they were issued a large part of these illegal warrants were bought up by a "ring" of office-holders at a cost of some thirty cents on the dollar; and by this influence the since famous "Act Eighty-one" was forced through the Legislature.

This iniquitous law provided that the bonds belonging to the free school and floating debt fund, amounting to nearly $1,300,500, should be taken from the vaults of the Treasury and sold, the proceeds of the sale to redeem the illegal warrants. It was further provided that they should be sold after ten days' notice, the State bonds to bring not less than sixty-five cents on the dollar, and the city bonds not less than eighty cents. If not sold, they were to be given in exchange for the illegal warrants, the State to pay $1,000 in bonds for $800 in warrants, for which the holders had not paid $400, an express stipulation being that *the exchange should be made in the order in which the warrants were registered in the Treasury*. As was intended, but few of the bonds were sold, and six weeks after the adjournment of the Legislature, Act Eighty-one was signed and became a law—and now comes the extraordinary part of the transaction. Before 10 o'clock on the morning of the day on which the bill was promulgated, warrants amounting to $1,000,000, and held by "the ring," were registered at the Treasury, and the general public thus practically excluded from the benefit of the exchange. The first eighteen entries were copied from the books by a well-known lawyer of this city, and according to his memorandum they are as follows:

1. O. F. Hunsacker, State Senator	$12,418
2. A. B. Harris, State Senator	10,000
3. J. Oplatek, Member of Assembly	10,030
4. P. B. S. Pinchback, State Senator, negro leader, &c.	10,000
5. W. B. Burnett, Member of Assembly	10,000
6. M. Carr, Speaker of Assembly	10,039
7. William L. Thompson, State Senator	13,232
8. H. L. Sands, State Senator	9,985
9. L. J. Sewer, Member of Assembly	10,000
10. P. Harper, Member of Assembly	10,380
11. 12. 13. W. L. McMillan, State Senator, and Pinchback's opponent for seat in United States Senate	6,228
13. Hugh J. Campbell, State Senator	10,178
14. John Lynch, State Senator, called "Honest John"	10,000
16. H. L. Ray, Member of Assembly	6,756
17. A. Dubuclet, State Treasurer	1,500
18. Joseph Hernandsey, broker for Gov. Warmoth, Dibble, and others	310,325

Of course there was nothing fraudulent about this little transaction. The warrants for which valid bonds were paid were illegal, however, and the debt of the State was increased about $1,500,000.

THE SHIP ISLAND CANAL JOB.

In 1858 the Louisiana Legislature passed an act, providing for the drainage of New-Orleans and Carrollton from the Mississippi to the lake, and authorized the levy of a drainage-tax of two mills on each square foot of the entire area. In 1868 the drainage of the upper portion of the city had nearly been completed, under Commissioners appointed by the city, who served without pay. The tax, which was only collected as needed, would amount altogether to $2,000,000, but as under the commission mentioned more than one-quarter of the work had been done for $300,000, it was not believed that more than $1,000,000 would be necessary to complete the drains. Warmoth and his first Legislature thought differently, however, and an act was passed incorporating the Ship Island Canal Company, and naming Geo. F. Brott, Chas. Dillingham, Naval Officer of New-Orleans, and others as incorporators. The intention of this company, as stated to the public, was to build a ship-canal through the rear of the City of New-Orleans, from the river through the swamps to Lake Borgne, the Gulf of Mexico, and Ship Island. In 1869, Warmoth's Legislature, in full sympathy with this project, passed an act giving the canal company the entire drainage fund of New-Orleans, collected and uncollected, and all the swamp lands of the State, amounting to 350,000 acres. The company at once issued certificates representing $6,000,000 of full paid stock. They were placed upon the market and sold at from $2 to $3 for a share of $100. In this way a large amount of stock was disposed of, but during a recent investigation, when the company was obliged to bring its cash-book into court, it was discovered that only $3,124 had ever been paid into the Treasury. This was received during the passage of the act of 1869, and is said to have been expended in the purchase of wine, cigars, and other legislative luxuries. It is also charged that a majority of the Legislature received from five to fifty thousand dollars, worth of stock to vote for the steal. In the commencement of 1870 the canal company first attempted to get possession of the drainage fund. They were resisted by the old Drainage Commissioners, who claimed that the act was illegal. Suits were commenced and carried on until 1871, at which time the company had not obtained possession of the fund. By force, however, they had secured the books of the Commissioners. The result of this litigation was that the city remained without proper drainage for upward of a year, property-owners lost over a million dollars by the decreased valuation of their land, and the death-rate in some parts of the city was increased ten per cent. In the latter part of 1871 the controversy was ended most singularly, and the Ship Island Canal Company ceased to exist. To explain how this came about it will be necessary to go back to 1869. On the 8th of March of that year the Legislature passed an act recognizing and reviving the Mississippi and Mexican Gulf Ship-canal Company, which had been incorporated in 1848, but which had never gone into active operation. By the provisions of the new act the State pledged itself to issue its bonds to the company for $600,000—taking a mortgage on the company's canal, which did not yet exist except in the Bayou Dupres, a natural creek, through which it was to run. These bonds were to be issued at the rate of $120,000 for each of the first four miles of the canal which should be completed. The company at once secured a dredge-boat; it was run up the bayou for a distance of four miles, and the State issued to the company seven per cent. bonds to the amount of $180,000. The work done did not cost more than $20,000. The $120,000 of the $600,000 which remained unpaid was to be issued when the company connected their so-called canal with the Mississippi River. This connection would involve the expenditure of a large sum of money, and it was, of course, never made, the entire work being afterward abandoned. It is stated that the principal parties to this little transaction were Gov. Warmoth, the Ex-Confederate Gen. Bussy, H. M. Van Norton, and W. W. Howe, at that time Judge of the Supreme Court. These gentlemen possessed so much influence with the Legislature that during the session of 1871 an act was passed giving the Mississippi and Mexican Gulf Ship-canal Company the right to compel a contract with the Municipality of New-Orleans for the entire drainage of the city at fifty cents per cubic yard of excavation, and fifty cents per cubic yard for the repair of levees. The entire amount of the old drainage fund was to be collected and paid to the company, and by the same act the old Ship Island Canal Company was abolished. It will be observed that by the terms of the contract the Mississippi and Mexican Gulf Canal Company receives $1 for each cubic yard of drain excavated and levees repaired. There are in New-Orleans to-day 100 reliable contractors who would do the same work for thirty-five cents per cubic yard. The old municipal drainage Commissioners, seeing that it would be useless to fight the matter longer in the courts, have now retired, and the canal company is going on with the work, and the fund created by the act of 1858 is being paid to them.

GOV. KELLOGG'S PET SCHEME.

By these questionable transactions, now for the first time fully exposed, and by others of a similiar nature, which will be explained to the readers of THE TIMES in a future letter, the finances of Louisiana have become so involved as to render immediate relief necessary. This relief will not, however, be had under the present Administration, for although no direct or specific charge of dishonesty or fraud can be brought against Gov. Kellogg, he is so hampered by United States Marshal Packard, an insignificant politician known as Judge Atoche, and through Collector Casey by a man named Herwig, that his own good intentions, if he has any, cannot be executed. The Governor appears to think, however, that by the passage of a pet scheme of his, known as the Funding bill, the people will be greatly benefited. The history of this bill is as follows: Some time before the session of the last Legislature, the Attorney General's department proceeded to contest in the courts some $45,000,000 of actual and prospective State debt, by a suit enjoining the Auditor from drawing, and the Treasurer from paying, bonds and warrants to that amount in existence or coming demandable. The result of this was the passage of the Funding act, which provides that all the legal obligations of the State shall be funded at sixty cents on the dollar for seven per cent. forty-year bonds. The debt is not to exceed $15,000,000, and its payment is to be secured by a five and a half mill tax on all the property of the State, which is to continue until the entire amount, principal and interest, is paid off. To carry these provisions into effect a liquidating board, composed of Gov. Kellogg, Lieut. Gov. Antoine, Auditor Clinton, Treasuer Dubuclet, Secretary of State Deslonde, and Speaker Lowell, was established. To this commission was to be added an officer, elected by a majority of the members, who was to be known as a "fiscal agent." The first act of the board thus constituted was to select Mr. Albert Baldwin as such agent. He immediately proceeded to select the New-Orleans National Bank, a miserable little concern of which he is President, and the capital of which is only $120,000, as the place of deposit for the public moneys of the State, amounting at the time to some $250,000, held to the account of the interest fund. By law the bank of deposit is selected by the State Treasurer, and cannot be changed even by him, except for good cause and with the consent of the Governor. The place of deposit, already selected, was the Louisiana National Bank, having a capital of $1,500,000, and the Treasurer very properly refused to make any change. "Fiscal Agent" Baldwin, sustained, it is understood, by Gov. Kellogg, tried to compel the change by an application for a mandamus. Judge Hawkins, of the Superior Court, refused to grant this or order the change, whereupon Baldwin applied for an appeal, which was granted, and made returnable at the opening of the court in November next. Not content with this, and, notwithstanding a direct promise that he would not do so, Gov. Kellogg was induced, in July last, to sign a consent to transfer the records of the case to Monroe, La., where the Supreme Court (Court of Appeals in this State) was in session and where it could be tried at once. This was done without the knowledge of Attorney General Field, who, by law, had sole control of the case for the State, and who had positively refused to consent to the transfer. The Governor directed the District Attorney to attend to the case for the State, and on the morning of the day on which the trial was to be held, the officer named telegraphed to Mr. Field, informing him of the directions he had received from the Governor. The Attorney General at once sent a representative to Monroe, and at his request the court refused to hear the case. In the meantime the Board of Liquidators had been meeting, and had canvassed all the items of State indebtedness, deciding that certain claims were to be funded and others to be "negotiated," but the terms of this negotiation will in all probability never be made public. So far as is known the board has funded all the bonds issued under the infamous Act Eighty-one, nearly all of the Mississippi and Mexican Gulf Canal bonds, and also a doubtful issue of $134,000 for levee repairs made to Mr. J. P. Kennedy, a leading Democrat. It cannot be discovered, however, that any of the unquestioned debts of the State are being considered or funded, and there is as yet no evidence that the people of Louisiana will be in any way benefited by this boasted *chef-d'œuvre* of Mr. Kellogg's Administration.

H. C.

"THE FASHIONABLE NARCOTIC."

The London *Sanitary Record* has the following: "Chloral hydrate is the now fashionable hypnotic, the means by which balmy sleep, nature's sweet restorer, is wooed. But the brief flourish of trumpets which announced its discovery has given way to a well-established and justly-founded outcry against its abuse, and the evils which attach to its employment. More dangerous than opium, more baneful than alcohol, an utterly destructive agent, except in certain active sleepless conditions, when it should be given by medical men alone, chloral hydrate is working much irremediable mischief in our midst. I am sorry to have to record the opinion I am about to express, the more so that it is in the pages of a work intended to come before the lay public. But it must be done, even if it lead to some odium. It is but too common for some practitioners to advise a patient to do what they can discern he wishes to do. It is also a sad fact that any new line of treatment, any novel means of playing tricks with people under the misnomer of therapeutics, will meet with a ready adoption by those who either wish to be *au fait* with fashionable and new remedies, or are disinclined to give the necessary thought, individual thought, to each case and its special indications for treatment. Consequently the rash, ill-founded, and, as it is being rapidly found, the ill-starred confidence in chloral is now being generally deplored by the observant members of the profession. Shortly after bromide of potassium was ushered into notoriety a plentiful crop of cases appeared in the medical journals telling of the consequences of its abuse, either when continued too long after being medically prescribed, or self-administered. The evil consequences of the habitual use, or rather abuse, of chloral hydrate are becoming much more vividly apparent. Its destructive action on the nerve centres, its production of a permanent condition of brain bloodlessness, and consequent imperfect function of the brain cells, are being widely recognized; and it is now established beyond all question of doubt that the adoption of chloral hydrate as an hypnotic in lieu of opium is the adoption of greater evil than the one it has replaced. That chloral, though it may be, and is, eminently useful as a hypnotic in certain cases, in its habitual or occasional use is a destructive poison, carrying with it most baneful consequences, is generally admitted; and its widespread use as a soporific is fraught with mischievous results. The highest authorities, English and American, are now decrying its use, especially in cases of sleeplessness, associated with depression or "low spirits," with mental worry, and with brain distress. Those who unfortunately have been induced to make resort to chloral a practice, have need to watch themselves, carefully, and note quickly any changes they may feel, and eschew the poison as speedily as may be on the first appearance of any morbid effects.

THE GRAVE OF AUBER.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Daily Telegraph* remarks that a statement lately published in the *Figaro* is making a sensation in society. The great Auber still lies in an obscure grave at Montmartre Cemetery, without a monument, without even a tombstone. He died on May 12, 1871, in the midst of the Communist troubles. For two months he lay unblessed by funeral rites. A few friends carried away his body by night, and deposited it in a temporary grave. On July 15 it was brought back to the Trinity Church, and from thence, with great pomp, was taken to the Montmartre Cemetery, where it was placed in a vault hired for three years of M. Boissot, a marble cutter. When the lease had run out, M. Boissot might have let the place to another family, and the illustrious dead might have been thrown out. The register of the cemetery thus describes the grave: "Without tomb-stone. No. 37,694. Auber, (Doménique François,) vault Boissot." And yet the great musician left a million of francs to his family! Talking of matters operatic, I hear that there is some thought of reducing the staff of male dancers to something like the proportion we see in England. At present, all masculine characters are duly represented by men, and not by girls disguised. To an unaccustomed eye, nothing is more ungraceful, not to say, ridiculous, than a male fairy, half-trained, raddled of cheek and blue of jowl, skipping in baggy "tights," and wearing a hard smile more alarming than a sneer. Custom reconciles the French to this unpleasant sight, but they will certainly be gratified when it is seen no more.

DR. DURYEA'S CHURCH.

THE CLASSON AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CONGREGATION.

THE RELIGIOUS GROWTH OF BROOKLYN—HISTORY OF THE CLASSON AVENUE CHURCH—WHAT ONE SOCIETY HAS ACCOMPLISHED IN SEVEN YEARS—FULL LISTS OF ITS OFFICERS—SKETCH OF THE PASTOR.

One of the chief reasons for the religious development of the City of Churches is the character of its population. This consists very largely of the middle and what may be termed the upper middle classes, and herein is the secret of the marvelous growth which has characterized the church system of Brooklyn ever since it became a city. In New-York, where the very rich and the very poor comprise the dominant elements in society, religion has somehow appropriated to itself the character of an "aristocratic" institution. In New-York there is less of that broad and hearty type of church influences which springs from an equality of worldly goods, or at least from the absence of the unwieldy possessions which, concentrated in a few hands, are apt to impart more or less of exclusiveness to the circles, religious and social, in which their owners move. In Brooklyn all this is completely reversed. Many of the churches comprise men of wealth among their members, but there are very few in which the majority of the congregation are distinguished in that respect. In the churches with the largest membership this is especially the case, the result being that merging of the individual into the common mass which naturally results in social as well as religious intimacy. Another active agent in bringing about this result is the liberal and attractive tone of thought which of late years has become a prominent feature of the pulpit oratory of Brooklyn, and the influence of which over the young and impressionable it is difficult to overestimate. Finally, the rapid growth of the city itself, combined with its unlimited opportunity of expansion, has supplied the missionary spirit with a field for cultivation which few other localities in the country can surpass, and which has been improved to an extent which well challenges the emulation of every great city in the country. Churches, chapels, schools, and hospitals have sprung up with a rapidity which has surprised even their founders, and large areas which a few years since were almost destitute of religious privileges, are now supplied with every variety of church organization which the wants of a varied and growing population can require.

Among the flourishing congregations which are living examples of the religious as well as material progress of Brooklyn, that of the Classon Avenue Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Dr. Duryea's,) is conspicuous. Less than eight years ago this society not only had no existence, but was not even contemplated by the men who in the future became its founders. The first meeting for divine service was held on the 27th of January, 1867. Rev. Henry M. Booth, now of Englewood, N. J., officiated. Other meetings were held during the same month, as well as throughout the February following. In March of the same year the congregation was organized under its present title. A Board of Trustees was elected, with the other necessary officers, and every preparation was made to establish a permanent church. Lots were purchased on Classon avenue, corner of Monroe street, and a building for temporary occupation erected thereon. This latter, a commodious little structure, capable of seating from 500 to 600 persons, was dedicated on the last day of June, 1867. In the middle of the month following the church was duly constituted by the Presbytery of Brooklyn. At this time the society contained fifty-three members, many of them ladies. A new Board of Trustees was elected, and the career of the congregation as a duly organized body commenced. For the first few months after organization, the pulpit was filled by a temporary supply, but early in December, Rev. J. T. Duryea, of New-York, was called to the pastorate, his installation taking place on the 26th of the same month. The opening of the year 1868 was signalized by an encouraging influx of members, a result largely due to the efforts of the Pastor. In May of that year the audiences had so far increased as to call for an enlargement of the chapel—a work which was completed in the month following. The added accommodations sufficed for a time, but something more extensive was plainly required. Measures for the erection of a new church edifice were undertaken in the Fall of the same year. Plans were adopted and the work commenced at a late period in November, and the corner-stone was laid by the Pastor on the 1st of December, 1868. A large measure of prosperity attended all the enterprises of the society during the year 1869. The church edifice steadily grew in size, the congregation was augmented by the reception of some of the ablest and most active members, while its missionary and reformatory influence over the people of the neighborhood was marked. In January 1870, the completed edifice was dedicated by the Pastor in the presence of a large congregation. In interior arrangement the appearance of the church is unique, and a great improvement on the old style of audience rooms. The pulpit is in the centre of the north side of the building, with the organ behind and above it. The seats for the choir and the pulpit are arranged in such a manner as to give the Pastor, who is himself a thorough musician, perfect control of that department of the service, a privilege which few clergymen enjoy and a still smaller proportion appreciate. Congregational singing is a favorite part of the service, and one to which much time and attention are devoted. The pews are grouped in a semi-circular form, something after the style adopted at Plymouth Church, only more extended. This system, which brings every part of the audience in full view of the pulpit, has been thoroughly tested in the Classon Avenue Church, and proved, beyond question to be a success. The building was thoroughly renovated in July and August of the present year, and is now in as perfect order as on the day it was finished. The interior decorations, by Shaw & Dean of this city, are complete in every respect, and form a fine blending of striking colors with general harmony of design, both in keeping with the sacred character of the place.

In addition to the church, the society supports several charitable and educational institutions, which have had a large share in ameliorating the condition of the poorer classes of the neighborhood. The Sunday-school numbers over 300 children, and is weekly increasing both in numbers and *morale*. Its officers are Mr. S. M. Stebbins, Superintendent, and Mr. E. P. Bartlett and Miss M. Hotchkiss, assistants. The "Duryea Mission," corner of Vanderbilt street, is a promising institution with an enlarged sphere of usefulness. Its Superintendents are Mr. E. P. Loomis and Mr. Albert C. Woodruff. Several other missions and Sunday-schools, which have since become self-supporting, have been established by members of the congregation during the last few years.

The officers of the church and society for the year 1874 are as follows:

Elders—O. G. Walbridge, John Gibb, E. A. Sudlow, Robert Moore, William Rowe, S. N. Stebbins.

Deacons—D. C. Ralston, Dr. J. S. Elmendorf, E. B. Bartlett, Richard Hamilton, Bailey Hascall, William H. Page, David F. Atkins, Coleman Benedict, and Edward P. Loomis.

Trustees—O. G. Walbridge, President; John Gibb, Treasurer; J. Henry Smith, Secretary; Capt. D. S. Babcock, Charles Barlow, and William A. Anderson.

JOSEPH T. DURYEA, D. D.

Rev. Joseph T. Duryea was born on Long Island, in 1833. He prepared for college in Union Hall Academy, Jamaica, Long Island, the once well-known school of which Henry Onderdonk and John Brinkerhoff were principals. In 1852 the subject of this sketch entered Nassau Hall, Princeton, N. J., from which he graduated as a valedictorian in 1856, entering the Theological Seminary at the same place in the following September. Shortly after his ordination he was elected Tutor of Greek and Rhetoric in the college, which position he continued to fill during the years 1857-8. Early in 1859 he was called to the charge of the Sixth Street Presbyterian Church, Troy, N. Y., in the pulpit of which he officiated from 1859 to 1862. In the last-named year he came to New-York, and was installed as Associate Pastor of the Collegiate Reformed Dutch Church. In the Summer of 1865 he was chosen to deliver the oration at the Princeton Commencement held in honor of the students and graduates who had served in the national cause. He was called to his present charge in 1867. He also delivered the oration on the fiftieth anniversary of the Professorship of Dr. Charles Hodge, LL. D., at Princeton. During the war he was prominently connected with the United States Christian Commission, the sister association of that other noble charity, the Sanitary Commission. On Washington's Birthday, 1864, he addressed the House of Representatives, the United States Senate, the members of the Cabinet, and a number of officers of the army and navy in the Hall of Representatives, Washington. Perhaps the best evidence of the esteem in which his labors have been held is the fact that within the past four years he has been called to several of the first churches in the country, including, among others, the Brick Presbyterian and the Madison Square Churches, in this City, and Rev. Dr. Potts' Church, in Boston. He has also been tendered Professorships in various educational institutions, and invited to accept the Presidency of more than one college. Among the works upon which he is at present engaged is the preparation of a Hymnal for the Presbyterian Church in the United States.

In the pulpit Dr. Duryea's manner is impressive, without partaking of those faults of style which, in this era of emotional preaching, are far too common. His discourses, which are almost invariably *extempore*, are thoroughly logical, sound, and orthodox. He speaks without effort, and, possessing a ready flow of language, and an easy, pleasant style, is enabled to clothe his arguments in an attractive form, and one which rarely fails to make a more than momentary impression upon the hearer. Dr. Duryea is still young, and to all appearances has a promising future before him.

THE SAVIOR'S LAST WORDS TO HIS DISCIPLES.

By Rev. Dr. Duryea.

At the conclusion of the services yesterday morning, Rev. Dr. Duryea took his text from the Gospel of St. John, xiv., 1: "Let not your hearts be troubled; you believe in God, believe also in me," and delivered the following discourse, which is one of a course of sermons he has been preaching on Sunday mornings, upon the life and character of Christ: We should always view the acts of our Lord during the week of his suffering, and listen to the words he spoke to His disciples before he was separated from them, with the memory always present of St. John's words, that Jesus knew that his hour was come; that he should pass out of this world to the Father; having loved his own which were in the world, he loved them unto the end. The end was nigh; it was death. Yet the heart of the Lord was so intent upon His disciples that He could not think of Himself. If, momentarily, there passed before Him the view of His coming agony and dissolution, He closed His eyes to them, and opened them again to look kindly, thoughtfully, and earnestly upon the eleven about Him. He knew that times of trial were before them. He knew that when He should leave them they would be scattered as sheep having no shepherd; that when He should die on the cross they would stagger in doubt and fear; that when He should rise again and keep aloof from them during the forty days of His stay on the earth they would marvel at the mystery of His silence and seeming coldness toward them. He knew that when He should ascend upon the clouds to heaven they would stand gazing hopelessly after Him. He knew that when they should go down again into the world to stand alone for the truth and for His kingdom, they would sadly miss Him. He knew that even after the spirit should have breathed out, and they should be reenlightened to know the truth and to understand His kingdom, they would pine for Him because He was absent, and long for Him because He should tarry long ere He might come. He knew that most of them would find the world hostile even to malignance; that most of them would suffer as He had suffered, and die as He had died by violent hands. He knew that when they were to follow Him under the inspiration of the Holy Spirit, having received the gift of prophecy and power to work miracles, that the slow progress of the truth, the slow advancement of His Kingdom, would make their hearts sick for hope deferred—and the cry would go up, from age to age, "How long Our Lord delayeth His coming!" and that the prayer would ascend from earnest but from desponding hearts, "Come, Lord Jesus, come quickly!"

He therefore determined to anticipate the trials of His immediate disciples and their successors before He should die. His peculiar thoughtfulness and tenderness may be seen in the fact that He taught His disciples concerning the future before He died, even though He was to remain on the earth forty days, and to manifest Himself to them, and hold converse with them. There is something peculiar in this tender thoughtfulness and care for His disciples. He had said in His prayer to the Father, "I am no more in the world," and it would seem that though He had conversed with His disciples from time to time, He was, in a certain sense, no longer in it. He was upon it, but was not in it, for the disciples seldom knew where He was. He went alone, remained in secret places, came forth unexpectedly, tarried but a little while, and then disappeared. He did not speak with them quite as familiarly as before. He did not sit down among them and teach them in long discourses as He had done before. He did not appear with them at all in public as before. It would seem that Jesus had ceased His work as a teacher when He died, that He had entirely expiated the penalty of the law as a sacrifice. He was to teach no longer, He was to corroborate His teachings by His mighty works no longer; He was to suffer no longer. In a certain sense He was already risen from men, although he had not ascended to His Father. It required resolution in Him to keep Himself from His heavenly tendency. The clouds were eager to stoop for Him to receive Him. And so, because His relations to His disciples were to be changed, they must perform all His significant acts, and apply all His teachings. Nevertheless, it is also true that their first trial was when they should see Jesus seized in the garden, remaining passive, intending evidently to hold himself so, and to endure the consequences of the mock trial and condemnation, for then they all in fear forsook Him. They were to be tried on that day, when He was led forth out of the city. Some were to see the shadow of death overspreading His face and hear the breaking of His heart as it crushed in the cry, "My God, my God, why hast Thou forsaken me!" to see His spirit depart out of His prayer, "Father, into Thy hands I commend my spirit."

Our Lord's plan is marvelously comprehensive. He gathers up many ends and accomplishes every one without the sacrifice of any other. We may, therefore, take every act of our Lord during this week as a love-token, proving that He thought less of Himself than of His people, and that He was, even in view of His agony and death, solicitous to save them from agonies of spirit worse than the throes of His flesh, and from pangs of the soul which were worse than the pangs of death. He began by instituting a supper which should be a memorial of Him as a Savior crucified and a pledge of Him as a Savior yet to come. "Do this in remembrance of me, for as often as ye do this remember you do show the Lord's death until he comes." He then counseled them as to the spirit they should manifest toward each other, and humbled himself that he might by the washing of the disciples' feet the more deeply impress the instruction he would give them. Then he thought of the traitor that he understood, and was prepared for his treachery, and desired to give him a chance to repent while there was yet time for him to do so. He also put Peter on his guard by counseling him to pray, lest he should enter into temptation, and anticipating his all, gave him beforehand the assurance that he would be received when he repented. Then he addresses them all in view of their trials, that when he should be parted from them to return no more in the flesh, their faith might endure. After Judas left, he seemed to break out into a joyous exclamation, "Now is the Son of Man glorified, and God is glorified in Him." Then He looks upon them, and says to them in words that He never had used before. How tender is the influence of these words, when He addresses them as little children. These words had never been spoken before this moment. Now the disciples seemed to shrink, in their ignorance, into children at His feet. He says: "Little children, yet a little while I am with you; ye shall seek me, and as I said unto the Jews, whither I go you cannot come." Peter said, whither goest thou? Jesus does not answer, but says, "Whither I go ye shall not follow me now, but thou shall follow afterward."

Now, Jesus not only encouraged Peter by promising him that he would be restored, but even assured him before hand that he would follow His Master and enter into glory and blessedness. How much He longed for His own! How determined to have them! The question, "Whither goest thou?" was not left without a more complete answer. "Let not your hearts be troubled; you believe in God, believe also in Me. In My Father's house there are many mansions. I am going to prepare a place for you."

The first word of our Savior shows the purpose He had in view in speaking the words which follow in this His longest discourse with His disciples. He says—not as we read, probably—we read in our version: "Believe in God and believe in Me." They had already, as faithful Jews, believed in Jehovah, the true and living God, and they had also as disciples believed in Jesus. Even Peter, who was to deny the Lord, yet really believed, for Jesus prayed that his faith might not fail. Their faith in God and their faith in Jesus was now to be tried. He therefore determined to put them in possession of such pledges as would serve to strengthen their faith. Hitherto it had always been helped by sight. They had a token in the Temple. It was the house of God, the sanctuary, or His dwelling-place, the Holy of Holies, where His immediate presence ever hovered. Looking upon the temple, they could see that which made God manifest, that which made God visibly and tangibly present. Christ had come, had taught His disciples that God would forsake the Temple, indeed that God was present in Him, and therefore present by a new manifestation in a different form in Christ. The veil of the Temple was to be rent in twain, showing that God had departed out of it. Through the cross, the temple of Christ's body was to fall to the earth, and at the descent the temple of His glorified flesh was to ascend into the skies; and this newer faith must accept the truth, and rest on the ground of evidence they had from sight. The disciples of Jesus were to look up toward the heavens, and see no form of Him; they were to open their ears, and hear no sound of Him; and this for ages and ages.

Faith was to be tried also, because these disciples had an idea that the Lord's Kingdom was about to come, and that He personally would set it up and establish it; that He would reign in it not only among the Jews but throughout the whole earth. His departure would necessarily remove from them all hope of such a kingdom and leave them to despair. But they did not say, after His body was laid in the tomb, "We thought it should have been He that should have redeemed Israel," implying they had been mistaken. And believers in all ages have to be tried by the delay of the manifestation of the Redeemer's power, by the long absence of the Redeemer's person. That which the Lord intended to do was to build up faith, that belief of the truth which does not lie in that more than in the declaration of the Church, and that belief of the mind which is the substance of things hoped for, the evidence or representative of things not seen; that faith of the heart by which things hoped for might be as real as things possessed, and things unseen as present and substantial as things seen.

Now, in the first place, in order to establish their confidence, Jesus begins by telling them whither He is going and for what He is going. In my father's house, or rather household, are many mansions, that is dwellings. He immediately fixes before their minds the conception of a definite place to which He is going. This will enable them to follow Him in His departure, to locate Him in His absence, and to think definitely of Him when they worship and when they pray. He is not departing entirely into the unknown. He is not wandering hither and thither in the undefined realms of space. He is going to a place, and that place is a household in which His Father is the Father of all. And that household is distributed into many mansions. He then adds: "I am going thither to prepare a place for you." His purpose is in departing from them to serve them so that he could say for more reasons that one; "It is expedient for you that I go away, for I go to prepare a place for you." He tells them that mansions are already constructed by His Father. Indeed He had taught them that the righteous were to enter into the salvation prepared for them from the foundation of the world. There are therefore to be preparations. The world into which Christ will take His people has been founded for them by the Father. The Lord, after departing out of the earth, went into it to fit it up for the use of His people when they should come in. We may find an analogy for this in the history of our own earth. In the beginning, God made heaven and earth. Geologists tell us that when the earth was passing into stages of fitness for man to be placed upon it, the materials for man's use were stored up in solid masses in the depths of the earth. All that was necessary for the enjoyment of the flesh and for the joy of the mind and spirit was prepared beforehand. So it seems that the world to come was built when this world was founded; that it has passed through periods of preparation which would suit it to the Redeemer, and that since the departure of Christ He has been putting forth His power to make it suitable to all the means of the Redeemer.

I would notice, then, in the first place, in view of this first word of Jesus, that we may conceive of the ideas of his people as tending directly to a fixed place in the universe, and that a world founded when this world was built, a world prepared through ages of preparation, a world garnished by the presence and work of the Son of God. We need not think of the Spirit as exerting his authority in the air, as hovering about the earth, as driving hither and thither through the universe. It dwells in a place in which there are abodes or mansions, and it is to remain, so that those who follow Christ whither He is gone go unto a definite place, a fixed locality, a substantial, a durable, and final abode. Now, this single thought from the word of Christ is exceedingly encouraging. We are not left in entire ignorance as to where He has gone. If we know but little about the world, we know that there is a world. If we know but little about the household, we know there is a household, we know there is a mansion, and that we will have more real, substantial conceptions of our Father. Now, notice the way in which Jesus speaks of this: "I am going to prepare a place for you." Notice, in the next place, in this first word of Jesus, the sacred regard God has for the individuality of each one of his people. In my Father's house there are many mansions. It was surely not necessary to tell His disciples that there were mansions enough for them. He must have been looking beyond them, and he must have spoken not only that they should understand, but that they should remember and transmit His words for the comfort, hope, and joy of all ages. He distinctly teaches that there is not only a unity among the household, but that the redeemed would also retain their individuality, we might almost say as families, as communities. The angels are always described as organized, not as an unarranged community, and Jesus here seems to teach that His people shall be grouped together round the great Father's presence as the priests cluster or group round the temple on the earth. All gather round the same glorious centre, receive light and life and joy from the same blessed source, but yet separate each in his own place. It is not mere benevolence which manifests itself to creatures as creatures, to races as races, to masses of beings as masses. It is the very essence of the love of God that it shall terminate, but in the person. The love that goes from God to the person is individual in its selection, and the love that come back from each to God is as the color of one flower compared with the color of another—is as the odor of one flower to the odor of another. It is much to know that there is a Father's household in which there is a place for others. It is much more to know that there is also a Father's household in which there is a place for us. There is something sacred in individuality, because God made persons as distinct from all others for Himself and them for a peculiar existence. Therefore God respects the individual as valuable to aid Him in his individuality, and the individual is made to respect himself as knowing his separate work and his peculiar work's excellence before God. Next we shall not be driven about the universe, we shall not be flying out into nakedness before the gales. We shall not be obliterated—we shall be with God, and in the possession of the glory and happiness of His kingdom.

Now there is one other word in connection with this that I desire you to take for your meditation. It is an appeal of Christ to His candor and frankness, and it means much. It will lead you into a realm of truth if you will but understand it. "If it were not so, I would have told you." Christ never leaves an error without correction, a mistake without rectification. Whatever those disciples held was therefore true. What they did not know He told them. What they did know He did not always repeat to them. What they falsely knew or thought they knew He always corrected. So that if we can find out what were the common views of the disciples, the silence of Jesus confirms them, so that now we have a flood of light coming from a negative revelation which we had not before. When we remember that every Jew circumcised his child and made him a member of the Jewish church, because he was born of believing parents, and when we know that the Jews baptized the child of every proselyte, as a token of his part with the covenant of the people, then we know that it was the faith and practice of the Church. "If it were not so I would have told you." It opens up then to us an immense field of substantial truth we may study for our profit.

The only thing I can now speak of in the third place is this: He says if He goes to prepare a place for them He will come again and receive them unto Himself. What coming is this? Scholars have been divided in opinion. But the text surely ought to decide: "I go to prepare a place for you; and if I go I will come again and receive you unto myself." He argues in this way: If I go to prepare a place you will have the place. Shall I prepare it, and then shall it be untenanted? Shall I be disappointed? Shall my preparation be futile? He argues from the fact that He was going to prepare a place for them, that it must be, necessarily, that He might come again, else He would be convicted again of failure of His purpose and miscarriage of his plans. Therefore, just as sure as the world to come was built when this world was founded, just as sure as Jesus went into it to have for the salvation of His people, just so sure is the salvation of every one whom He knows and loves. Now, that being so, the coming must be at the time that His people go to that place. For He argues in that way, "If I go to prepare a place for you, I will come again and receive you." The coming is when they are received; when they are admitted. It is, then, no other than at the death of His people Jesus Christ comes and receives them to himself and introduces them to the household, and keeps them in His presence. You may say this is carrying the literal interpretation too far. But it would seem that the personal used would warrant, nay, compel us to adopt it, "I will come again and receive you unto myself." We are not left, however, to the mere interpretation of words. We have the interpretation of their fulfillment. It was not long before the mob was dragging one of the followers of Jesus out of the city with curses. They fell upon him; they snatched up stones, and while they were coming through the air he turned his eyes upward. The heavens were opened, and he saw the Son of Man at the right hand of God, and he said to him directly, "Lord Jesus, into thy hands I commend my spirit." No matter how far it is from here to heaven, or how many are waiting the coming of Jesus—nay, how many are meeting him in death—each individual will meet Him as if He were the only man. No matter how distant from here to heaven a man can speak to the Lord Jesus, and He can hear him. No matter how many spaces between here and heaven Jesus can receive him to himself. Nay, I believe that the intensely personal terms used in the passage, and this intensely literal practical interpretation of them in the event that I may believe joyfully that when the curtains of those fleshly eyes shall fall the eyes of the spirit shall open, and I shall see the Son of Man on the right hand of God, and I shall say to Him, dear Lord receive my spirit, that where I am there Thou may be also. This is a striking characteristic of the disciple John that he does not propose to the followers of Christ a reward. Throughout the entire ancient time the prophets were to promise reward for obedience and punishment for disobedience. It the reward and punishment looked forward at all to the future, they did so rather typical than substantially; so that the Hebrew felt that if he obeyed God he would dwell in the land, and that if he disobey Him he would be cast out. But John has climbed up the ladder of the law and the prophets. He speaks not of reward to the follower of Christ. He speaks not of punishment to the rejector of Christ. He, in this discourse, says the follower of Jesus shall go to the Father's house, that he shall have a mansion, and shall be with his Lord. Is there, then, in the spiritual mind no conception of reward? Is there, then, in the spiritual heart no anticipation of reward? Nay, the spiritual man longs for the reward that is purest and deepest and noblest of all—"That where I am so ye may be also."

God Himself is the reward. The Son of God Himself is the reward of faith, obedience, and holiness—that obedience by subjection to the law and development of the Christian character—to be Godlike, to be God's child, to be God's fellow, to commune with Him in thought and feeling, and purpose, and copartner with Him in the plenitude of glory. This is the reward. John might have said to any one who could not understand this word of Christ: "Little children, go get My book that I have written called Revelation. You can read about streets of gold, and gates of pearl, and thrones and crowns of dazzling brightness, and then sit down, with your childish imagination, and dream of such a heaven. When I was a child I thought as a child and spake as a child. When I became a man I put away childish things."

To a man who has studied Jesus of Nazareth, drank the bliss of his life, gold and silver and precious stones and crowns are like the dust of the earth, made to be trampled on. Have you, my friends, that relation to Jesus Christ, that worshipful devotion for Jesus Christ, that which exalts Him as the sum of all your hopes and the source of all your joy. Then have your title clear to Heaven. If you have not this, why should you ever care to see Heaven?

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Third Monday—Motion Calendar.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Davis, P. J., Daniels and Lawrence, JJ.

Nos.
138—The People ex rel. Tenth Nat. Bank vs. Green.
159—The People ex rel. Tenth Nat. Bank vs. Board of Apportionment.
199—Hallgarten et al. vs. Eckert et al.
200—Godfrey vs. Moser.
203—Stevens vs. Corn Exchange Bank.
204—Moffatt vs. Cauldwell et al.
205—Hall vs. Madden.
50—Mowe et al. vs. Seabury, impleaded.
51—Mowe et al. vs. Johnson, impleaded.
52—Mowe et al. vs. Seabury, impleaded.
164—Miller vs. The Mayor, &c., New-York.
206—Osborn vs. Keech.
207—Satterwaite vs. Vreeland et al.
23—Beebe et al. vs. Kenyon
90—Clews et al. vs. Raphael, impleaded.
92—Bartlett vs. McNeil.
149—Excel. Pet. Co. vs. Lacey, Extrx. et al.
150—Same vs. Same.
151—Platt et al., Executors, vs. Platt.
156—People ex rel. Alexander vs. Alexander.
7—(No. 1) Board of Com. of Pilots vs. Spofford et al.
8—(No. 2) Same vs. Same.

Nos.
10—In the matter, &c., of Voorhis.
11—In the matter, &c., of Little.
12—In the matter, &c., of Williamson
45—In the matter, &c., of Anderson, &c.
58—White, Trustee, vs. Livingston et al.
74—Panama Railroad Co. vs. Robinson.
91—Union D. S. Inst. vs. Duryea, &c.
96—Bray vs. Poillon et al.
163—— vs. ——.
1—Percy vs. Wood.
2—Same vs. Same.
3—Same vs. Same.
9—In the matter, &c., Depart. Pub. Pks., &c.
15—Darling vs. Brewster et al.
16—Same vs. Same.
24—Catlin vs. Catlin.
70—Taffey et al. vs. Williams.
78—Redmond et al. vs. Hoge et al.
80—Roberts vs. Hill.
84—Hirsch vs. Livingston, Executor et al.
132—People ex rel. Schneider vs. Hartman.
147—Rollwagen vs. Rollwagen, Jr.
190—Percy vs. Wood.
193—Saltonstall vs. Lard.
194—Darling vs. Brewster et al.
196—Clark vs. Donaldson.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Adjourned until Monday, Oct. 19.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Van Brunt, J.

Nos.
2332—Sanches vs. Cobb et al.
2448—French, Assignee, vs. Smith.
424—De Luce vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
879—First Nat. Bank of Richmond, Va., vs. Rosenbaum et al.
28—Fitzgerald vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
1988—Vermilyee et al. vs. Suydam et al.
1838—Phelps vs. Chappell, impl'd.
955½—Tompkins vs. Marshall.
14—Barnard et al. vs. Campbell.
1913—Sanchez et al. vs. Morris et al.
2345—Nat. B'way Bank vs. The Mayor.

Nos.
669—Benjamin vs. Miller.
3610—Strang vs. The Mayor, &c., N. Y.
3612—Benedict vs. The Mayor, &c., N. Y.
1602—French et al. vs. Tyler.
746—Dixon vs. O'Brien.
3658—Stevens et al. vs. The Mayor, &c., N. Y.
2570—Roberts vs. Bishop.
2572—Haughtwout vs. Courtenay.
2574—Porter vs. Towsley.
2576—Rosenthal vs. Cohen.
2578—Hamilton et al. vs. Hallenbeck.
2586—Grossenbach vs. Eichon et al.
2588—Mohler vs. Sterne et al.
590—Finch vs. Britton.

SUPREME COURT CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos.
1653—Ives, as Trustee, &c. vs. Heath.
1893—Place et al. vs. Crawford.
1747—Covert vs. Beman, Executor.
1861—Smith vs Sonnekalt et al.
3343—Ormsby vs. Vermont C. & M. Company.
5921—Smith vs. The Mayor, &c., New-York.
447—Wormser vs. O'Brien Sheriff.
1475—McGibbon vs. Davidson.
599½—Seaver et al. vs. Moore.
1751—Ganong vs. Tribune Association.
1931—McGlynn vs. McCabe.
1943—Norman vs. Degraw.
2481—Nelson et al. vs. Odiorne.

Nos.
1977—Brown Cotton Gin Company vs. Lewis et al.
1981—Gardine et al. vs. McNulty.
1983—Marshal vs. American Corrugated Iron Company.
1985—Pearsall, Executor, vs. The Mayor, &c.
1989—Brown vs. Hall.
1995—New-York & Richmond County Granite Company vs. Garvey.
1997—Thomas et al. vs. Whitner.
1999—Levy et al. vs. Flesh et al.
2001—Baldwin vs. Smith.
2005—Hornstein vs. Rosenblatt.
2009—Eisenmanger vs. Lagrave et al.
2011—Hall et al. vs. Richardson et al.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Nos.
699—Willis vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.
707—Cunningham vs. White et al.
589—Briggs vs. Wallace.
553—Furlong vs. Allen.
559—Mendelson vs. Greenwich Ins. Co
727—Hoole vs. Adams et al.
1247—Schrever vs. The Mayor, &c.
751—Brown vs. Silberstein et al.

Nos.
787—Valentine vs. Bean et al.
261—Smith vs. Frost.
627—Boch, vs. Miller, Treasurer.
287—Hall vs. Durling.
545—McLean et al. vs. Amazon Ins. Co.
661—Keogh vs. Levenson.
695—Clark vs. Flanagan et al.
777—McKenzie vs. Lauziers.
555½—Wright vs. Huggins.

SUPERIOR COURT TRIAL TERM, PART II.

Held by Sedgwick, J.

Case on
No.—688—Watson vs. Randall et al.

COMMON PLEAS EQUITY TERM.

Held by Larremore, J.

Case on
No.—27—Johnson vs. Judkins.

COMMON PLEAS TRIAL TERM, PART I.

Held by Loew, J.

Case on
No.—1773—Shea vs. Larkin.

The above case will occupy the balance of the term.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by J. F. Daly, J.

Nos.
1145—Kunst vs. Husted.
1918—Gross vs. Bouton et al.
1168—Benedict vs. Hilton.
1176—Gorsch vs. Kissam.
2137—Costell vs. The Mayor, &c.
1991—McGowan vs. The Mayor, &c.
344—Grinnell vs. Kerner.
1167—Towle vs. Little et al.
712—Condit vs. Warren.
1088—Murray vs. Walsh et al.
1155—Battershall vs. Freidenburgh.

Nos.
1692—Brown vs. The Mayor
1161—Sweet vs Height.
1162—Raymond vs. Murray et al.
1192—Gardiner vs. O'Reilly
1171—Weed, Adm'r, vs. Great Western Ins. Company.
1148—Dilleber vs. Buckman.
1107—Moore vs. Day.
1253—Beaumont vs. Kimpton.
2019½—Knight vs. The Mayor.
2188—Holt et al. vs. Schmitt

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Alker, J.

Nos.
414—Albrich vs. Lexon et al.
26—Lyddy vs. Driggs.
10—Beckel vs. Huestevant.
123—Kuenemund vs. Brown.
3954—Reed vs Bingle.
1298—Cuhu vs. Bradley.
1329—Devy et al. vs. Jenkins.

Nos.
1052—Popper vs. Kahn.
190—Wahlmung vs. New.
323—King vs. Styles.
325—Poulson vs. Hough.
329—Cohen vs. Sigel et al.
428—Manwaring vs. Stratton.
429—Glennon vs. Nussbaum.
433—Spiekerman et al. vs. Blank.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Joachimsen, J.

Nos.
278—Hicks vs. Horton et al.
968—Ansbach et al. vs. Groszky.
1104—McWilliams et al. vs. Avery.
286—Meighan vs. Reeves, Jr.
311—Walker vs. Hillier.
379—Barrett vs. Mott.
397—Heil et al. vs. Salem et al.
182—Hamburger vs. Malbach.

Nos.
1203—Schuchman vs. Doorge.
961—Schultz vs. De Mackiswicz.
264—Wesson vs. Hartog.
273—Kaufman vs. Falk.
526—Magulisa vs. Lowry.
127—Williams et al. vs. Peten.
1338—Kidd et al. vs. Newman.
412—Meyers vs. Fox.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Spaulding J.

Nos.
1150—Weiss vs. Adler.
479—Cooper vs. Monachesi.
340—Williams vs. Blandy.
606—Winans vs. Gardner.
5794—James vs. Hawley.
436—Calkin vs. Swift.
5098—Leo vs. Meyers.
996—Boreel vs. Velle.
1015—Richards vs. Dalton.

Nos.
1011—Ayres vs. McKinley.
1032—Streit et al. vs. Gottsberger.
891—Pottier vs. Rosenthal.
36—Benito vs. Cucalon.
253—Morris vs. Josmy et al.
1281—Cornell vs. Zeller, impleded.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Held by Brady, J.

The People vs. William Hughes; violation of laws regulating sailor boarding-houses.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Hackett, Recorder.

Charles Williams, manslaughter.
Timothy Garvey, robbery.
Gust. S. Row, felonious assault and battery.
John Cairnes, burglary.
James Devine, burglary.
George Rice, burglary.
William Williams, burglary.
Jacob Smith, grand larceny.
Frank Rooney, grand larceny.
John O'Brien, grand larceny.
James Reilly, larceny from the person.
M. Meehan, larceny from the person.

William Orr, larceny from the person.
Phillip S. Schwarz, larceny from the person.
Thomas Donovan, larceny from the person.
Catharine Low and Emma Wilson, larceny from the person.
George Hill, larceny from the person.
John Callahan, larceny from the person.
David Kiernan, larceny from the person.
Thomas H. Cochrane, forgery.
Margaret Yaeger, abduction.

THE VALCOUR COMMUNITY.

The Plattsburg *Sentinel* of Oct. 16 says: "The Valcour Advanced Spiritualists and Free-lovers have been in Plattsburg several times this week on business pertaining to the establishment of their community. Valcour Island belonging in Clinton County, it is necessary that all legal documents should be executed and recorded here. They have employed Mr. J. B. Trude as their attorney. Under the general act of 1848, Orrin Shipman, John Wilcox, Caleb Miller, John Beatly, Albert Gurley, James White, Courtney Whits, and Mr. Woodhouse, have formed a corporate association, the name of which is declared to be 'The Dawn Valcour Agricultural and Horticultural Association.' The objects of the association are declared to be the improvement of agriculture and horticulture for the mutual benefit of its members, on the Island of Valcour, in the towns of Plattsburg and Peru. This association is to have all the power of other corporate bodies to purchase, hold, or transfer land or other property, contract debts, &c.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—OCT. 17.

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$6,000 Un. Pac. 1st...	88½	100 Lake Shore...b3.	[illegible]
5,000 C.C. & I.C. 1st.	70	100 do........	[illegible]
10,000 N. J. Cen. 1st.	107	1000 do........	[illegible]
100 Quicksilver......	31	700 do........	[illegible]
100 Mar. L. & M....b3.	6½	500 do........	[illegible]
400 West. Union....	79¾	200 do........	[illegible]
1000 do.......s3.	79⅝	2600 do........	[illegible]
1100 do........	79⅝	200 do.......b4.	[illegible]
200 do.......b3.	79⅝	1000 do........	[illegible]
100 do........	79½	500 do........	[illegible]
1600 do.......s3.	79⅝	200 North-west...s15.	[illegible]
3500 do........	79½	300 do........	[illegible]
800 do.......b3.	79⅝	300 do........	[illegible]
1200 do........	79⅝	200 do........	[illegible]
500 do.......s3.	79⅝	100 Rock Island....s.	[illegible]
600 Pacific Mail....	46⅞	200 do........	[illegible]
200 do.......s3.	46⅝	200 do........	[illegible]
400 do........	46⅞	100 do........	[illegible]
900 do........	46⅞	200 Tol. & Wab....s3.	31⅛
600 Erie Railway.....	29¾	300 do........	31⅛
200 do........	29¾	400 do........	31⅛
100 do.......b3.	29¾	400 do........	31⅛
1000 do........	29⅞	700 do........	31⅛
200 do........	29¾	200 do........	31⅛
100 Panama......b3.	113½	400 do........	31⅛
1600 Union Pacific....	35½	100 St. Louis & Iron M.	[illegible]
600 do........	35⅝	100 Ohio & Miss....s3.	[illegible]
1500 do.......s3.	35¼	1200 do........	[illegible]
100 do.......b3.	35¼	100 Han. & St. Jo....s.	[illegible]
2300 do........	35¼	200 do........	[illegible]
36 Pittsburg.......	87⅞	200 do........	[illegible]
100 Atl. & Pac. Pref..	12	100 do........	[illegible]

MONDAY, Oct. 19—A. M.

The week which closed on Saturday last was devoid of any general features of interest to financial and commercial circles, its general characteristics being dullness, depression, and irregularity. The results of the operations of the week in the Wall Street Markets show some hardening of the rates for money, an advance in Sterling Exchange, general firmness in the Gold Market, though the dealings were marked by extreme dullness; a stronger feeling in the market for Government Bonds, and a falling off of prices, ranging from ⅛ to 3 ℔ cent. in the list of Speculative and Investment Stocks and Bonds. The most notable feature of the week was the entire absence of either confidence or activity in the business transacted. This was in a large measure due to the numerous failures reported during the preceding week, which had a tendency to create anticipatory distrust, and was from time to time stimulated by other adverse facts and rumors. Chief among these incentives to weakness and depression were two large commercial failures, the last one being that of a Western grain house, which involved several well-known New-York houses in some local embarrassment, though no resulting suspension occurred among them. Still, the fact that they were complicated by the principal failure had a very unsettling effect on the financial and commercial community. Considerable interest, too, had been excited on the subject of the annual report of the Western Union Telegraph Company, as it had been for some weeks announced semi-officially that the exhibit of the year's operations would be of the most gratifying character. In some respects this promise was fulfilled, but there was one item of the report which, unfortunately, was susceptible of a most unfavorable interpretation—a decrease of $251,000 in net earnings for the fiscal year. This was very much commented on, and was used with some result in "hammering" the Stock market. Still another and perhaps the real cause of the prevailing weakness and irregularity on the Stock Exchange was the fact that the market is almost wholly in the hands of small operators and brokers, who either have not the strength to carry their stocks over a flurrying period, or are engaged in efforts to make quick "turns," and thus contribute, unwittingly perhaps, to the unsteadiness which underlies the general feeling. The Money market ruled easy during the early part of the week at 2@3 ℔ cent. for Loans on call, but later became steady at 2½@3. On Thursday there was an advance to 3@4 ℔ cent., but the market soon fell back to 3@3½ and closed at 2½@3 for the week. Prime mercantile discounts ranged from 6@7½ ℔ cent. Time loans were done at 3@4@5 ℔ cent. for thirty, sixty, and ninety days respectively. Gold was quiet and steady, the range of fluctuations in the premium being but ¼ ℔ cent.—from 110⅛ to 109⅞. The opening price was 110⅛ and the closing rate 110, which was the prevailing price of the week. Foreign Exchange was quiet all the way through, with an especial advance in Sterling long and demand bills later in the week, consequent upon the raising of the Bank of England rate of discount from 3 to 4 ℔ cent. The rates ranged for actual business from $4 83¾ to $4 85 for sixty days, at prime bankers' counters, and $4 87@$4 88¼ for short sight. The advance in the Bank of England discount rate is generally viewed as a precautionary measure to check the outflow of bullion, both the Bank of England and the Bank of France showing heavy losses in bullion and specie during the week, mainly credited to German account. Government Bonds were firm to strong throughout, closing strong, with a good inquiry from investors, and almost the whole list showed an improvement of ⅛ to ½ ℔ cent. for the week. The Railway Mortgages were in less active demand than for some weeks past, the sales generally being distributed over all the active and best-known issues, but the dealings were light in each variety. Prices ruled about firm. State Securities were in moderate request and firm in tone, four-fifths of the sales being in Missouris and Tennessees. The speculation in Railway and Miscellaneous Stocks at the Exchange was light as compared with that of former weeks, and the volume of transactions fell off, day by day, to the close, to half the amount of sales of an ordinary active day's business. The general course of the market was extremely irregular, and the fluctuations ranged as high as 4½ per cent., the net decline at the close being ½ to 2⅞ per cent. from the opening prices. Erie was most conspicuous in the whole movement, both from the rapidity and the range of fluctuation, the general outline of its course being an advance from 29¾ to 30⅞; followed by a decline to 27, a subsequent rally to 31¼, and a downward movement at the close to 29⅞. A large amount of the Stock was bought and sold on these eccentric movements. In the other Stocks there was nothing notable as to course, Western Union being unaffected notwithstanding the publication of its report. Nothing occurred in connection with other Shares to produce any special movement in prices, and the fact that Western Union failed to experience any effect illustrates rather forcibly the torpid condition of the whole market. The bulk of the dealings were in Lake Shore, Western Union, Union Pacific, Pacific Mail, Erie, and Ohios. There was a much better proportion of sales of the investment stocks than usual, which is some evidence, also, of the absence of speculative feeling.

The weekly statement of the Associated Banks is what may, in some respects, be termed an unfavorable one, exhibiting, as it does, such large and general diminutions in the averages. Decreases are shown in all the items excepting Loans, which are increased $897,400. The total reserve is reduced $3,636,100, by the declension of $1,938,900 in specie and $1,697,200 in Greenbacks. The surplus reserve is diminished $2,798,975, as the contraction of $3,348,500 in deposits would permit a decline of $837,125 in Specie and Legal Tenders without impairment of the excess. The large reductions in the averages indicate to some extent a much larger employment of capital than at any time since the new law went into effect, the specie having apparently gone into the Treasury, while the disbursements by the Government have been rather limited. The Legal Tenders, it is fair to assume, have gone to the interior for [illegible] use. The following table shows the condition of the averages for the past three weeks:

	Oct. 3.	Oct. 10.	Oct. 17.
Loans	$281,277,000	$281,377,800	$282,275,900
Specie	18,374,900	16,946,700	15,007,800
Legal tenders	63,966,100	62,394,200	60,697,000
Deposits	236,925,900	233,471,200	230,122,700
Circulation	25,419,600	25,115,800	25,060,500

The following shows the relations between the total reserve and the total liabilities:

	Oct. 10.	Oct. 11.	Differences.
Specie	$16,946,700	$15,007,800	Dec. $1,938,900
Legal tenders	62,394,200	60,697,000	Dec. 1,697,200
Total reserve	$79,340,900	$75,704,800	Dec. $3,636,100
Reserve required ag't deposits	$58,367,800	$57,530,675	
Excess of reserve above legal requirements	$20,973,100	$18,174,125	Dec. $2,798,957

The following table reflects the course of the markets as shown by comparison of the highest, lowest, and closing prices of Stocks, Bonds, Gold, and Exchange for the week, with the closing prices of the same securities for the corresponding week of last year:

COURSE OF THE MARKETS—THE WEEK.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.	Saturday, Oct. 18, '73
U. S. new 5s, c., '81	112⅜	112⅛	112⅜	106¾
U. S. 5-20s, c., '62	113¼	112⅝	113	107¼
U. S. 5-20s, c., '67	117⅞	117⅜	117⅝	112
American Gold	110⅛	109⅞	110	108⅜
Bills on London, 60 ds.	$4 85	$4 83½	$4 84½	106¾
N. Y. Cen. & Hud.	101½	100½	101⅜	88¾
Chicago & R. I.	99½	97⅝	98⅛	91¾
Pacific Mail	48¼	46⅛	46¾	33¾
St. Paul common	33½	32⅝	33¼	31¼
St. Paul preferred	52	51	52	55
Western Union	80⅜	78⅛	79⅝	57¼
Union Pacific	36⅜	35	35¼	19⅜
Lake Shore	80⅜	78	78⅝	68⅛
Toledo & Wabash	32¾	31	31½	43¼
North-west common	39¼	37⅛	38¼	39¾
North-west pref.	55½	54	54	65½
Del. & Lack.	107½	106¾	107¼	89⅜
N. J. Central	104⅛	103¾	104⅛	90
Panama	114	111½	113½	93
Erie	31¼	27	29⅛	45
Ohio & Mississippi	28½	27	28⅛	26¾
C. C. & I. C.	11	10	10¾	22
Harlem	129	128½	129	109½

The Import Entries at this port of Dry Goods and General Merchandise, (exclusive of foreign specie,) for the fiscal year ended June 30, amounted to $380,890,275, of which $160,065,310 were embraced in the six months ending Dec. 31, 1873. The following are the import values of the same class during the current calendar year:

January	$30,214,665	Sept. 5	$6,771,208
February	34,616,354	Sept. 12	6,958,507
March	42,448,552	Sept. 19	6,669,952
April	40,560,095	Sept. 26	7,503,092
May	40,532,709	Oct. 3	6,632,465
June	32,446,690	Oct. 10	6,479,189
July	28,257,774	Oct. 17	6,602,070
August	35,867,825		
Total since Jan. 1			$332,566,397
In corresponding period, 1873			331,586,944
In corresponding period, 1872			365,332,924

The exports of Domestic Produce, including Foreign Goods reshipped from the port of New-York, but excluding Specie, during the current calendar year, are as follows:

January	$26,116,023	Sept. 5	$5,588,067
February	23,096,973	Sept. 12	5,907,998
March	24,965,891	Sept. 19	4,591,531
April	25,759,359	Sept. 27	4,354,724
May	35,661,012	Oct. 3	5,278,759
June	36,466,582	Oct. 10	6,866,219
July	29,959,116	Oct. 17	5,240,236
August	30,654,788		
Total since January 1			$271,106,828
In corresponding period 1873			230,655,836
In corresponding period 1872			179,007,935

The exports of Gold and Silver from New-York for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874, amounted to $50,198,126, against $59,637,723 in 1873. For the current calendar year the Specie exports have been as follows:

January	$2,600,508	Sept. 5	$472,244
February	2,980,860	Sept. 12	[illegible]
March	2,527,822	Sept. 19	409,187
April	2,467,005	Sept. 26	4,354,724
May	12,775,800	Oct. 3	220,429
June	6,913,775	Oct. 10	206,762
July	2,798,050	Oct. 17	315,204
August	8,138,104		
Total since Jan. 1			$47,954,541
In corresponding period 1873			43,094,812
In corresponding period 1872			61,358,996

The Customs receipts in Gold deposited in the New-York Office of the United States Treasury Department, and the Gold interest paid out by this office, amounted to $63,220,506 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874, against $71,932,471 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1873. For the current calendar year the receipts and payments have been as follows:

	Customs.		Gold Interest.
January	$10,195,291	January	$9,752,201
February	10,386,566	February	3,481,055
March	11,029,633	March	4,077,472
April	9,819,441	April	2,372,644
May	8,679,313	May	8,669,601
June	7,606,000	June	2,104,000
July	8,432,768	July	16,092,143
August	13,827,038	August	4,927,700
Sept. 5	2,761,000	Sept. 5	2,887,000
Sept. 12	2,892,000	Sept. 12	313,000
Sept. 19	2,440,000	Sept. 19	281,000
Sept. 26	2,515,700	Sept. 26	173,000
Oct. 3	2,386,100	Oct. 3	198,000
Oct. 10	2,323,000	Oct. 10	162,000
Oct. 17	1,966,060	Oct. 17	106,719
Since Jan. 1	$97,310,252	Since Jan. 1	$55,598,645
Same period '73	104,118,102	Same period '73	55,758,073
Same period '72	124,970,496	Same period '72	61,150,949

The earnings of the Denver and Rio Grande Railway for the week ending Oct. 7, 1874, were $8,406 98, against $7,712 66 for the corresponding week of 1873; increase, $694 32, or 9 2-10 ₩ cent.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Oct. 17, 1874.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	15	Resin, bbls	2,208
Beeswax, pks	5	Tar, bbls	712
Broom-corn, bales	12	Spirits Turp., bbls	540
Cotton, bales	5,714	Grease, pks	13
Flour, bbls	10,397	Tallow, pks	70
Meal, bbls	107	Oil-cake, pks	943
Meal, bags	150	Beef, pks	28
Wheat, bushels	95,437	Pork, pks	65
Corn, bushels	52,607	Cut Meats, pks	968
Oats, bushels	26,800	Lard, tcs	450
Malt, bushels	1,800	Lard, kegs	50
Barley, bushels	16,037	Butter, pks	4,248
Copper, bbls	18	Cheese, pks	6,851
Dried Fruit, pks	450	Spelter, pcs	1,597
Eggs, bbls	1,220	Sugar, bbls	222
Beans, bbls	202	Syrup, bbls	10
Hops, bales	426	Starch, pks	430
Hides, No.	1,867	Rice, pks	30
Hides, bales	18	Tobacco, hhds	725
Skins, bales	5	Tobacco, pks	479
Leather, sides	8,954	Wool, bales	43
Lubricating-oil, bbls	97	Whisky, bbls	829
Lead, pigs	250		

COTTON—A very moderate trade has been noted for early delivery, with prices quoted weak, though the official quotations have not been altered. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,421 bales, (of which 1,285 bales were placed last evening,) including 539 bales to shippers, 841 bales to spinners, and 41 bales to speculators. The following are the quotations in New-York, as based on the old standard, and on Cotton, in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted: Ordinary, 13⅛c.; Good Ordinary, 14½c.; Strict Good Ordinary, 14¾c.; Low Middling, 15c.; Middling, 15⅜c.; Good Middling, 16¼c. ₩ lb....The dealings for forward delivery have been again quite extensive, but at 1-32c.@1-16c. ₩ lb. lower prices on the earlier months and rather better figures for the later months. Arrivals at the ports liberal. Liverpool reports a dull market. Sales have been reported since our last of 25,300 bales, of which 12,200 bales were on last evening, 13,100 bales to-day, and 3,800 bales at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with October options, closing 14 15-16c.; November, 14 15-16c.; December, 15 5-32c.; January, 15 13-32c.; February, 15 11-16c.@15 23-32c.; March, 15 31-32c.@16c.; April, 16¼c.@16 9-32c.; May, 16½c., and June, 16 11-16c.@26¾c. The receipts at this port to-day were 5,714 bales, including 2,422 bales from Norfolk, 1,268 bales from Charleston, 1,327 bales from New-Orleans, 343 bales from Baltimore, 76 bales from Washington, N. C., and 278 bales per railroad. The receipts at all the shipping ports to-day were 16,202 bales....The week's exports hence have been 12,628 bales....The exports from all the shipping ports since Sept. 1 have been 97,234 bales, (including 88,606 bales to Great Britain, and 8,628 bales to the Continent,) against 75,860 bales same time the preceding year. The following quotations are based on Cotton, according to the new classification:

New-York Quotations, based on American Standard of Classification.

	Uplands.	Ala.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	12½	12½	12⅝	12⅝
Good Ordinary	14¼	14¼	14½	14½
Low Middling	14¾	14⅞	15⅛	15⅛
Middling	15⅛	15¼	15½	15½
Good Middling	15⅜	15½	15¾	15¾
Middling Fair	15¾	15⅞	16⅛	16⅛
Fair	16¼	16⅜	16⅝	16⅝

FLOUR AND MEAL.—State and Western Flour has been less active, but without further important change as to value. Shipping extras have been in most request on the basis of yesterday's quotations, but have been offered less freely, checking business. Trade and family extras have been in limited demand within the previous range. The sales since our last have been 13,850 bbls. of all grades, including No. 2 Flour at $3 50@$4 25, chiefly $3 75@$4; Sour Flour at $4 30@$5 75; poor to inferior fancy Superfine State and Western at $4 25@$4 85, chiefly at $4 50@$4 75; inferior to very good Extra State at $4 85@$5 35, mainly at $5 10@$5 25; very good to very fine do. and City Mills Extra at $5 25@$5 85, mostly at $5 60@$5 80; very poor to very choice Shipping Extra Western, $4 85@$5 35, mainly at $5 10@$5 25; poor to choice Round-Hoop Ohio at $4 90@$5 35; poor to choice Minnesota Extra, for shipping, at $5 25@$6 10; and trade and family extras within the previous range. Included in the sales were 6,400 bbls. shipping stock at $5 15@$5 25 for lines within range, mainly at $5 15@$5 25 for lines of regular shipping extras, and $5 35@$5 85 for Winter Wheat extras, for export....Southern Flour about steady as last quoted, but dull; 700 bbls., in lots....Rye Flour firm; sales, 400 bbls....Corn-meal comparatively scarce, and held with confidence, but quiet; sales, 490 bbls., at former figures; also, 450 bags, damaged, at $1 10.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been in much more confident demand, largely on export account, and the better grades have been quoted 1c.@2c. a bushel higher, closing firmly, on restricted offerings, while the poorer qualities have been depressed and somewhat difficult to place. Winter Wheat has been moderately active, the main inquiry having been for the better qualities of white, on export account, at somewhat firmer rates. Prime to choice Amber scarce, and held above the views of buyers. Red Wheat rather tame, offering fair as to amount, but generally of the lower grades at irregular figures, strictly prime to choice being in comparatively light stock. Sales have been reported since our last of 161,000 bushels at $1 06½@$1 08 for ordinary to strictly prime new No. 2 Chicago Spring, (which was most freely dealt in,) $1 07@$1 08 for No. 2 North-west do.; $1 10@$1 11 for fair to choice new No. 2 Milwaukee do.; $1 16@$1 25 for No. 1 Spring, poor to choice new and old, mainly at $1 20@$1 22 for new Milwaukee and Minnesota car stock; $1 14@$1 22 for old No. 2 Spring, ordinary to extra choice, the latter rate for extra choice Milwaukee (3,600 bushels) in store, an outside price; $1 03 (in part), for new No. 3 Spring; $1 01@$1 18 for ungraded Spring, car lots; $1 24@$1 37 for very poor to extra choice White Western, mainly at $1 36 for extra Michigan shipped from Buffalo Oct. 6, and expected to arrive here about Monday next; $1 12@1 19 for poor to prime Red Western, mostly @$1 15@$1 16 for about average car lots; $1 20@$1 25 for fair ordinary to very choice new Amber Western, car lots, here and on private terms for a boat load to arrive; and $1 24, in port, for new White Genesee....Corn has been offered with much less urgency, and has been in quite active demand for shipment, home use and on speculative account, at decidedly firmer prices—the closing quotations showing an advance of 1c.@1½c. a bushel on last evening's figures. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 194,000 bushels (in store and afloat) at 91c.@92½c. for sound Mixed Western, afloat, closing at 92c.@92½c. for the best samples; 90c.@91c. for do., in store, closing at 90¾c.@91c. for prime; 91½c.@92½c. for Yellow Western, and (nominally) 80c.@85c. for new Mixed Western....Rye dull; car lots quoted within the range of 96c.@$1 02; last sale of State, afloat, at $1, to arrive....Barley quiet at about former prices. Sales, 8,000 bushels Canada Wheat, "out to-day," reported at $1 37½ ₩ bushel....Of Barley-malt, 2,000 bushels California reported sold at $1 40 ₩ bushel....Oats have been offered much less freely and quoted firmer, checking business, though a good demand has been noted, mainly on local trade account. Sales have been reported since our last of 56,500 bushels at 58c.@60½c. for inferior to strictly prime Mixed Western, chiefly at 60c.@60½c. for prime Chicago, closing with 60c. bid, and up to 61c.@61½c. asked for the latter, 59c.@63c. for poor to choice White Western, and 59c.@61½c. for Mixed and White State, car lots....Hay, Straw and Feed without important alteration....The week's exports hence for European ports include 15,840 bbls. Flour, 367,591 bushels Wheat, 117,481 bushels Corn, 11,000 bushels Rye.

MOLASSES—Quiet to-day; quotations as in our last. No further arrivals of foreign. And of new crop New-Orleans no receipts looked for here much earlier than the close of the month.

NAVAL STORES—Resin dull, but held quite confidently; Strained quoted at $2 45. Sales, 100 bbls. Extra No. 2 at $3 50; 50 bbls. Extra Pale at $8 ₩ 280 lbs....Tar, very quiet, on the basis of $2 37½ for Washington....Pitch unchanged....Spirits Turpentine quiet at 38c. for Merchantable; sales, 50 bbls.

OIL-CAKE—Has been moderately sought after, with Western quoted at $47, currency; City, $45, gold. The week's receipts have been 5,129 pks.; exports, 3,558 pks.

PETROLEUM—Crude, firm at 5⅝c., in bulk, with sales reported of 1,200 bbls.; shipping stock quoted at 9c....Refined quiet, but steady, at 12¼c., on sales of 2,500 bbls....At Philadelphia, 1,500 bbls. Refined sold at 11⅝c....Refined, in cases, quoted at 17½c.@17¾c....City Naphtha at 10½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been held more confidently, on, however, a very moderate trade. Sales for early delivery, 200 bbls. Western Mess, at $20 25@20 50. Other kinds nominal. And for forward delivery, of Western Mess, 1,500 bbls., October options, at $20@$20 12½; 1,250 bbls., buyer October, reported at $20 12½; and 500 bbls., buyer November, at $20 25....Dressed Hogs lower, and in less request; City quoted at 8½c.@8¾c....Cut Meats in very moderate demand, at unaltered figures; sales 25 bxs. Clear Bellies, at 12¾c.; and sundry small lots of City Bulk Stock, within the previous range....Bacon unusually dull, with City Long Clear quoted at 11c.@11¼c., in lots, and Long and Short Clear, December option, at 10c.@10½c....The feature of the Lard movement was the inquiry for prime Steam, for prompt shipment to Chicago, on speculative account. In that market the operators for a rise have suddenly advanced the price to unusually high figures, on October deliveries, as against the "short" interest. But little relief in the way of supplies was obtainable from our market, the available stock of contract grade here being very light, though bids of 14½c. were reported on Western account. A lot of 250 tcs., tendered here to-day on an October contract, was said to have been immediately shipped to Chicago. In our local market dealings there has not been much animation, and though holders claimed higher prices, in view of the exciting Western reports, values on actual transactions indicated no important changes. Sales for early delivery were reported here of 120 tcs. new Western Steam at 13⅞c., with 14c. reported as the best bid for strictly prime old do., though the asking prices were up to 14½c.; 160 tcs. City Steam at 13½c.@13¾c., the inside price for next week's delivery; quoted for prompt delivery at the close up to 13⅞c.@14c., with No. 1 City at 13¼c., and Refined at 14¼c.@14⅜c. And for forward delivery, of Western Steam, 1,250 tcs., October option, at 14⅜c.@14½c.; 250 tcs., November, at 12½c.; 500 tcs., December, at 12c.; 500 tcs., seller six months, at 12 1-16c., closing at 11 15-16c.@12c....Beef dull; old nominally unchanged. Small lots of new barreled stock reported as sold on the basis of $12 75@$13 for uninspected Extra Mess; and 300 tcs. City Extra India Mess on private terms....With more liberal offerings and a moderate call for supplies, Butter shows less firmness as to values in nearly all instances. We quote the range on firkins, tubs, and pails from 25c.@40c. for fair ordinary to very choice State and near-by products; 40c.@45c. for very choice to fancy; 21c.@31c. for fair ordinary to strictly prime Western, and 32c.@36c. for choice to fancy....Cheese has been in pretty fair request at essentially unaltered figures. We quote: State Factory at 12½c.@16½c. for fair to very fancy, chiefly at 14c.@16c. for good to fancy; State Dairy, 7c.@15c.; Western, 6c.@15c. ₩ lb....The week's exports hence for European ports have been 152 pks. Pork, 698 pks. Beef, 3,910 bxs. Bacon, 4,605 tcs. Lard, 19,548 bxs. Cheese, and 597 pks. Butter.

SALT—A fair inquiry prevails, mostly for Liverpool Fine, prices ruling steady; Liverpool Ground quoted at $1 10; Liverpool Fine at $1 65@$2 85, from store; Turk's Island, &c., from store, 25c.@30c.

SALTPETRE—Has been very quiet; quoted at 5½c., gold, free.

SEEDS—Clover quiet; quoted at 10c.@10¼c. for new crop. Other kinds inactive at former figures.

SKINS—Deer have been quite dull and nominal; receipts, 264 bales; no important sales. Goat have been inactive at drooping prices; receipts, 472 bales; sales, 46 bales Payta, 43 bales Cape, and 35 bales Mexican within our range. We quote: Deer (wholly nominal) thus: Honduras, 60c.; Vera Cruz, 60c.; Guatemala, 62½c.; Sisal, 60c.; Central America, 52½c.@62½c.; Para, 65c.; Puerto Cabello, 55c.@60c., currency, ₩ lb.; Tampico Goat, 57½c.; Matamoras, 57½c.; Buenos Ayres, 50c.@52½c.; Payta, 50c.; Curacoa, 55c.; Cape, 40c.@42c.; Madras, ₩ skin, 50c.@55c.; Patna, 35c.@40c., currency, ₩ lb.

SPICES—There has been a fair movement noted, chiefly in a jobbing way, at firm and buoyant prices. Mace quoted at $1 18@$1 25 for common to prime; No. 1 Nutmegs, $1 12@$1 14; Cassia, 24c.@25c.; Cloves at 43½c.@45c.; East India Pepper at 21¾c.@22c.; White Pepper at 27c.@27½c.; Pimento at 12c.@12½c.; Ginger, 11½c.@12c. ₩ lb.

SUGARS—Raw firm on the basis of 8½c.@8¾c. for fair to good Refining, but only moderately active. Sales, 520 hhds. Porto Rico within the range of 8c.@8¾c., and 390 hhds. Guadaloupe at 8¼c. ₩ lb. Refined steady on a restricted business.

STARCH—Has been in moderate jobbing demand, with Western Corn quoted at 5c.@6c.; Potato nominal.

SUMAC—Has been inactive, with Virginia quoted at $55@$62 50.

TALLOW—Firm, with sales reported of equal to 167,000 lbs. fair to strictly prime at 8½c.@8⅞c....Of Stearine, 25 tcs. low grade No. 1 sold at 10c. Best City Stearine quoted at 15¼c.; Western at 15c....The week's exports hence of Tallow have been 843 pks.

WHISKY—Lower and quiet. Sales, 250 bbls., in lots, at $1 03½@$1 04, closing at $1 03½ ₩ gallon.

WHALEBONE—Has been scarce and in request at firm prices. Arctic at $1 10, gold, ₩ lb.

FREIGHTS—Grain room, on berth for the British and Continental ports, continued in good demand at somewhat stronger rates. More inquiry was noted for accommodation for Provisions and Cotton, at steadier figures, apart from which, there was not much activity in the line of general cargo. The chartering movement has been on a restricted scale. Tonnage not offered very freely; demand, however, quite moderate on all accounts. Grain and Cotton tonnage most sought after. Rates about steady on Cotton tonnage, but otherwise unsettled and unsatisfactory to ship-owners.—For Liverpool, the engagements reported since our last have been, by steam, 925 bales Cotton, chiefly at 9-32d. ₩ lb.; 24,000 bushels Wheat at 6d.; 8,000 bushels Peas at 6d. ₩ bushel; 400 pks. Butter and 1,850 bxs. Cheese at 30s.; 250 pks. Lard and 625 bxs. Bacon at 25s.@27s. 6d. ₩ ton; 250 bbls. Apples, 50 pks. Tallow, and 9,000 Staves on private terms; 1,000 Oars at ½d. ₩ foot, running measurement, with Grain, by sail, quoted (nominally) at 5d. ₩ bushel. And by steam from Philadelphia, (reported thence,) 1,500 bales Cotton at 5-16d.@⅜d. ₩ lb.; 300 bbls. Flour at 2s. ₩ bbl.; 40,000 bushels Wheat at 5½d. ₩ bushel; 200 bxs. Bacon and 50 tons Hides at 27s. 6d.; 75 tons Oil-cake and 100 hhds. Tallow at 25s. ₩ ton; 200 tcs. Beef at 5s. 6d. ₩ tierce, and 50 hhds. Tobacco at 30s....For London, by sail, 15 hhds. Tobacco at 25s.; and, by steam, via Southampton, 1,000 bxs. Cheese at 40s....For Glasgow, by steam, 250 bxs. Bacon, 100 pks. Butter, and 3,500 Staves, on private terms, and 350 bbls. Apples at 4s. ₩ bbl....For Bristol, an Italian bark, 300 tons, hence, with about 4,200 quarters Grain at 3s. 4d. ₩ quarter....For Dublin, a Russian bark, 500 tons, (now here,) with about 3,200 quarters Grain, from Philadelphia, at 4s. 6d. ₩ quarter....For Belfast, a Norwegian bark, 642 tons, hence, with about 4,000 quarters Grain at 3s. 10½d. ₩ quarter....For Cork and orders, a British bark, 418 tons, with about 2,700 quarters Grain, from Philadelphia, on private terms....For Plymouth, England, a Norwegian bark, 469 tons, hence, with equal to 2,700 bbls. Naphtha and Refined Petroleum at 3s. 6d. ₩ bbl....For the Continent, a German bark, 422 tons, with about 3,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, reported at 4s. ₩ bbl., and an American bark, 577 tons, hence, with equal to about 3,600 bbls. do., rumored, but without reliable particulars....For Bremen, by steam, 600 pks. Provisions, part at 20s. per ton; also a German bark, 733 tons, with equal to about 4,600 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, rumored, on private terms, quoted nominally at 3s. 7½d.@3s. 9d. ₩ bbl....For Hamburg, by steam, 150 tons Provisions and 200 tcs. Lard at 32s. 6d. ₩ ton; 8,000 bushels Grain at about 6¾d. ₩ bushel....For Antwerp, by steam, equal to 40,000 bushels Grain, in parts, at 6¾d. ₩ bushel; 400 tcs. Lard on private terms....For Rotterdam, by steam, 150 pks. Provisions, reported at 25s.@26s. 3d. ₩ ton....For Havre, a schooner, with about 1,600 bales Cotton, from New-Orleans, reported at 1¼c. ₩ lb....For Gibraltar, by sail, 1,500 bushels Wheat, in shipper's bags, at 15c. ₩ bushel; 500 cases Petroleum at 22c., 100 bbls. Flour at 70c. ₩ bbl., and 175 cases Tobacco at 11c. ₩ cubic foot; also an Italian brig, 208 tons, placed on the berth, for general cargo....For the Mediterranean, a schooner, with Cotton, from New-Orleans, reported on private terms....For Caribarien, a brig, with Cooperage Stock, from Philadelphia, on private terms....For Havana, a schooner, with Lumber, from Mobile, reported at $10....For Barbados, a British brig, about 165 tons, with general cargo, from Philadelphia, at $1,000, gold....For Maracaibo, and back to New-York, a schooner, 137 tons, with general cargo, reported at $1,800, currency....For Port Spain, a brig, about 250 tons, with general cargo, from Philadelphia, at $1,100, gold....For New-London, a schooner, with Lumber, from Jacksonville, reported at $8 25....For Chester, Penn., a schooner, with Lumber, from St. Mary's, reported at $6 25....For New-York, a schooner, with Salt, from Turk's Island, reported at 11c.; a schooner, with Lumber, from Jacksonville, at $9; another, with do., from do., reported at $7 75, and another, with do., from Savannah, at $7.

BOSTON WOOL MARKET.

BOSTON, Oct. 17.—With the appearance of a large number of buyers in the market, the trade in Wool has improved, the sales during the past week having amounted to 1,722,200 lbs. of Domestic and foreign. The stock of Domestic Wool held is not a large one for this season of the year, as the demand for Wool since the new crop made its appearance has never been so active, and outside of Boston, both on the interior and neighboring markets, stocks have never been so small. In Fleece the transactions of the week have been 244,000 lbs. Ohio and Pennsylvania, principally X and XX, from 57½c.@58c. ₩ lb., but the bulk of fine Wools on the market are held above these figures. Medium unwashed Fleeces and Combing and Delaine Selections are still in demand, and command as high prices now as at any time for some months. The transactions, in fact, are limited by the small quantity of these Wools. The transactions in Michigan and Wisconsin Fleeces have been principally from 49c.@52½c. California Wool has been more inquired for, with sales of 242,000 lbs. Fall and Spring. New California is beginning to attract attention, and lots received have been sold at 26½c.@27½c. ₩ lb., but there is considerable of this description arriving and on the way, of inferior quality that will have to be sold at much lower figures. Sales have been made of Ohio and Pennsylvania Fleeces, Medium X, XX, and above, at 52½c.@56c.; Michigan, Wisconsin, and other Fleeces, 46c.@52½c.; Combing and Delaine Fleeces, 59c.@62c.; unwashed Combing and Delaine, 40c.@45c.; Tub-washed, 50c.@58c.; Scoured, 55c.@$1; Superfine and Extra Pulled, 40c.@60c.; Spring California, 22½c.@39c.; Fall California, 22c.@27½c. The balance, of Cape Wool per bark J. A. Brown has been bought principally for the Canada market, at 23c., gold, in bond.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Oct. 17.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat in fair demand and higher; No. 1 Spring, 93c.@93½c.; No. 2 do., 89⅞c., cash; 89⅝c., October; No. 3 do., 84½c.; Rejected, 80½c.@80¾c. Corn in fair demand and higher; No. 2 Mixed, 74¾c., cash; 70½c., November; 68c., seller all the year; Rejected, 72c.; in ear, 58c. Oats in fair demand and higher; No. 2, 47¾c., cash; 46¼c., November; Rejected, 43c. Rye quiet and weak; No. 2 at 81½c.@82c. Barley in fair demand and higher; No. 2 Spring, $1 06@$1 09, cash; $1 04, November; No. 3 Spring, 95c.@98c. Pork lower and in fair demand at $19 25, cash, to fill contracts; $17 all the year. Bulk Meats dull and nominal. Lard steady at $11 35 seller all the year. Whisky in fair demand and lower at 98c. Freights dull and nominal. On open board this afternoon Wheat closed at 90c., cash and October; 89¾c., November; Corn, 74½c., cash and October; Oats, 47¾c., cash and October. Receipts—9,000 bbls. Flour, 135,000 bushels Wheat, 76,000 bushels Corn, 33,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Rye, 18,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—3,000 bbls. Flour, 163,000 bushels Wheat, 88,000 bushels Corn, 13,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, 14,000 bushels Barley.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 17.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and unchanged; No. 3 Fall Red, 97c.@97⅝c.; No. 2 Winter Red, $1 03¼@$1 10. Corn firmer for Old and lower for New; No. 2 Mixed, 79c.@80c.; New, 60c.@62c. Oats firmer; No. 2, 49c.@50½c. Barley quiet and unchanged. Rye dull and lower at 85c.@86c. Whisky quiet at 98c.@99c. Pork lower at $21 50. Dry-salted meats irregular; order lots packed, 7½c.@7¾c. for Shoulders; 12c.@12½c. for Clear Rib Sides; 12½c.@13¼c. for Clear Sides. Bacon—Only small orders for the trade, 7¾c.@8c. for Shoulders; 13¼c.@13½c. for Clear Rib Sides; 14¼c.@14½c. for Clear Sides. Lard lower; Summer, 12½c. Hogs quiet; Yorkers, 4¾c.@5c.; Bacon, 5¼c.@5½c.; Butchers', 6¼c.@6½c. Cattle unchanged. Receipts—9,000 bbls. Flour, 17,000 bushels Wheat, 8,000 bushels Corn, 15,000 bushels Oats, 8,000 bushels Barley, 2,000 bushels Rye; Cattle, 1,000 head. Shipments—5,000 bushels Wheat, 2,000 bushels Corn.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 17.—Lake and Rail Imports—Flour, 15,363 bbls.; Wheat, 155,099 bushels; Corn, 86,700 bushels; Oats, 77,456 bushels; Barley, 36,600 bushels. Canal Shipments—Wheat, 140,463 bushels; Corn, 82,445 bushels; Oats, 94,962 bushels. Rail Exports—Wheat, 18,000 bushels; Corn, 20,800 bushels; Oats, 26,600 bushels. Canal Freights dull; Wheat, 10c.; Corn, 9c.; Oats, 6c. Flour quiet; Western Spring, $5 75@$6; Bakers', $6 75@$7; Amber, $6@$6 25; White, $6 50@$7 50. Wheat dull; shade lower; sales of Michigan at $1 24; 10,000 bushels Milwaukee No. 1 Spring at $1 01. Corn dull; sales, 10,000 bushels No. 2 at 83c. Oats quiet; sales of No. 2 Western at 53c. Barley quiet; Canada, $1 23@$1 24; No. 2 Western, $1 10. Barley-malt firmer; Canada, $1 50@$1 60; Western, $1 30@$1 40. Rye nominal at 90c. Other articles unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 17.—Flour steady; Superfine, $3 25@$3 75; North-west Family Extra, $5 75@$6 25; State, Indiana, and Ohio, $5 50@$6 50; High Grade, $7@$8. Wheat quiet; Red, $1 20@$1 21; Amber, $1 23@$1 27. Rye wanted at $1 08. Corn dull and weak; Yellow, 92c.@93c.; Mixed Western, 91c. Oats dull; White, 62c.@64c.; Mixed, 57c. Petroleum quoted at 11¼c.@11⅞c. for Refined, spot and during the month; Crude unchanged. Whisky steady at $1 05. Butter steady; New-York State and Bradford County choice, 38c.@42c.; Western prime, 32c.@34c.; choice Western rolls, 35c.@38c. Cheese firm; fancy New-York, 16c.@16¼c.; fine Western, 15¾c.@16½c.; prime New-York, 14c.@14¾c.; prime Western, 14½c.@15c. Eggs steady; Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, and Delaware, 29c.@30c.; Western, 28c.@29c.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 17.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull; No. 1 Amber Western, $1 24; others unchanged. Corn dull; White Southern, 90c.@98c.; Yellow Southern, 83c.@90c.; Mixed Western, 87½c.@88c.; White Western, 95c.@97c. Oats weak; Southern, 60c.@63c.; Western Mixed, 55c.; do. White, 60c.@62c. Rye quiet and steady at $1@$1 05. Hay unchanged. Provisions dull and weak. Mess Pork, $22 50@$23. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 7¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12c.@12½c. Bacon—Shoulders, 8¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13½c.@13¾c.; Sugar-cured Hams, 14c.@15c. Lard—Refined, 15c. Butter—Western, quiet; receipts heavy; Good to Fine, 33c.@35c. Coffee strong and in improved demand, at 17¼c.@20¼c. Petroleum unchanged. Whisky dull at $1 05.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 17.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and unchanged. Corn firmer; Old at 72c.@73c.; New, 55c. Oats dull and declining at 49c.@54c. Rye quiet and steady at 93c. Barley dull and unchanged. Butter quiet and unchanged. Lard firm and scarce; Summer sold at 13c. Bulk Meats—Shoulders nominally 6¾c.@7c.; loose new Clear Rib Sides, in jobbing lots, 11½c. Clear Sides, 12c., packed. Bacon quiet; Shoulders in improved demand; sales at 7½c.@7¾c.; Sides nominally 13¼c. for Clear Rib; 14¼c. for Clear. Whisky steady at 97c.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 17.—Flour nominal. Wheat firm and in fair demand; No. 1, 98c.; No. 2, 91¼c., spot; October, 91⅛c.; November, 90c. Oats higher and in moderate demand; No. 2, in store, 46c.@46¼c. Corn nominally unchanged; No. 2 Mixed, 72c. Rye quiet and steady; No. 1, 84c. Barley unsettled and lower; No. 2 Spring, cash and October, $1 08; No. 3 Spring, in store, 93c. Provisions dull. Pork, $22 50. Prime Lard, in bbls., 14c.; in kegs, 14½c. Hams in pickle, 12½c. Freights—Wheat to Buffalo, 4c.; to Oswego, 7½c. Receipts—5,500 bbls. Flour, 90,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—9,000 bbls. Flour, 87,000 bushels Wheat.

TOLEDO, Oct. 17.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet; No. 2 White Wabash, $1 17; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 12½; Extra do., $1 19; Amber Michigan, $1 06, cash; $1 07, November; $1 08, December; No. 1 Red, $1 10; No. 2 do., $1 03; No. 1 Amber Illinois, $1 17; No. 2 do., $1 10½. Corn quiet; High Mixed, 77½c.; new, 72½c.; Low Mixed, 76½c.; new, 69½c.; no grade, new, 62c. Oats dull and lower; No. 2 and Michigan, 48½c.; White, 50½c. Freights dull and nominal. Receipts—38,000 bushels Wheat, 27,000 bushels Corn, 10,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—48,000 bushels Wheat, 7,000 bushels Corn, 19,000 bushels Oats.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 17.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firmer; Red, 95c.; Amber, $1; White, $1 10. Corn dull and declining at 70c.@74c. Oats quiet and unchanged at 54c.@58c. Rye quiet and unchanged at 95c. Pork—None in market. Bacon quiet and unchanged. Hams—Sugar-cured, 12c.@14c. Bulk Meats—None here. Lard—None here. Whisky, 97c. Bagging unchanged.

CHICAGO, Oct. 17.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,000; market very dull; inferior to common, $1 25@$1 75; fair to good, $3 75@$5; choice to extra, $5 50@$6 25; shipments, 3,200. Hogs—Receipts, 12,000; market weak, closing easier, with a downward tendency; sales, common to choice, $5@$6 62½; bulk of sales at $5 25@$6 10; shipments, 13,000. Sheep—Receipts, 1,200; market steady; sales, good to choice, $3 75@$4 25; poor to medium, $3 25.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 17.—Hay firm; choice, $28. Pork dull and lower at $20 25. Sugar—Receipts, 28 hhds. new; sales, common, 7½c.; fair, 8¼c.; good to fair, 8½c. Molasses in good demand; prime to strictly prime, 16½c.@19½c. Other articles unchanged. Gold, 109⅞. Exchange—New-York sight, par; sterling, $5 31½.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Oct. 16.—Spirits of Turpentine strong at 35c. Rosin dull and declining. Crude Turpentine steady at $1 60 for Hard, $2 60 for Yellow Dip, $2 60 for Virgin. Tar steady at $1 90.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 17.—Cotton lower; demand good; Middling, 14¼c.@14 5-16c.; Low Middling, 14c.; Good Ordinary, 13¾c.; net receipts, 2,654 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 1,200 bales; to the Continent, 310 bales; coastwise, 2,500 bales; sales, 1,800 bales; stock, 33,779 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 17.—Cotton quiet and easy; Middling, 14½c.; Low Middling, 14¼c.; Good Ordinary, 13¼c.; net receipts, 2,244 bales; gross, 2,680 bales; exports, to France, 1,753 bales; to the Continent, 2,530 bales; coastwise, 3,872 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 50,975 bales.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 17.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 14⅛c.; Good Ordinary, 13⅝c.; net receipts, 4,215 bales; gross, 4,215 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 3,428 bales; coastwise, 1,787 bales; sales, 885 bales; stock, 46,070 bales.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 17.—Cotton nominally unchanged, weak; Middling, 14⅜c.; Low Middling, 14c.@14¼c.; Good Ordinary, 13¼c.@13½c.; net receipts, 1,987 bales; shipments, 1,106 bales; sales, 1,100 bales; stock, 20,747 bales.

GALVESTON, Oct. 17.—Cotton dull and heavy; Middling, 14⅜c.; Low Middling, 14c.; Good Ordinary, 13⅛c.; net receipts, 1,208 bales; gross, 1,265 bales; exports, coastwise, 34 bales; sales, 210 bales; stock, 25,403 bales.

SAVINGS BANKS.

BOND STREET SAVINGS BANK.
Bond st. and Bowery, New-York.
(CHARTERED APRIL 11, 1860.)
Money deposited on or before Oct. 20 will draw interest from Oct. 1.
HARRISON HALL, President.
JAMES W. DOMINICK, } Vice Presidents.
ROBERT R. WILLETS, }
C. D. BAILEY, Treas. JOSEPH P. COOPER Sec'y.

ORIENTAL SAVINGS BANK,
No. 430 Grand st., between Attorney and Ridge.
New deposits draw interest from 1st of every month.
E. R. KENNEDY, Secretary. WM. P. BUCKMASTER, President.
MANNING MERRILL, Auditor. ROBERT HOE and GEO. C. SCOFIELD, Vice Presidents.
EUGENE SMITH, Attorney.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION
NO. 96 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.
Deposits made now draw interest from Oct. 1.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

EQUITABLE SAVINGS INSTITUTION,—6th av., cor. 12th st. Open from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. Also Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday, from 5 to 8 P. M. Money deposited now draws interest from Oct. 1.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES OF marble and marbleized mantels, all kinds of floor tiling, monuments, head-stones, slabs for plumbers and cabinet-makers, now offered at S. KLABER & CO.'S Steam Marble Works, Nos. 217 to 223 West 51st st., near Broadway.

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.—AN EXTENSIVE stock of marble and marbleized mantels, and all other marble work. Marble-turning for the trade. A. KLABER, 134 East 18th st., near 3d av., New-York.

DRY GOODS.

AT E. RIDLEY & SON'S,

309, 311, and 311 1-2 Grand st., N. Y.,

TO-DAY.

500 dozens FANCY BIRDS at 45c.
150 dozens red and other BIRDS, from 50c. up.
LARGEST STOCK OF OSTRICH PLUMES, OSTRICH TIPS, FRENCH FLOWERS to select from in this City.

SILK VELVETS.

160 pieces BLACK SILK VELVETS at $1 50, $1 75, $2.
180 pieces BLACK SILK VELVETS at $2 50 and $3, very cheap.
SILK VELVETS, desirable shades, $1, $1 25, $1 50, $1 75, $2, $2 50, $3.

VELVETEENS.

Lot at 25c., 31c., 38c., 50c., 65c., 70c., $1.

SILKS.

Another lot of SILK REPS and TURQUOISE at 45c. and 65c. per yard.
SILK MIGNONS at 75c., at $1, at $1 25, at $1 50, every desirable shade.

LACES

Below last week's prices.
Yak, Plain, and Beaded.
Point Appliqué,
Guipure and Guipure Beaded.
DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS.
New Beaded Fringes to-day.
Beaded Gimps, Insertings, Passementeries, Loops.
Buttons, our own styles. Cannot be found elsewhere.

YANKEE NOTION DEPARTMENT.
FANCY GOODS. NEW IMPORTATIONS.
FIFTY THOUSAND BUNCHES CUT BEADS, 5c. each, worth double.

CORSETS,

40c., 45c., 75c., 85c., $1, pair.
GLOVE FITTING, $1 33 pair.
Ask for the Acme, best fitting Corset manufactured.
500 Bone Corsets, $2 85, worth $5. Examine.

SILVER-PLATED WARE. PRICES DOWN.

KID GLOVES,

500 doz. one-button, at 25c., at 45c.
Another lot, two-buttons, at 50c., at 75c. pair.
Our "Monogram," two-button Glove, at 95c. pair.
Our "Edward" Glove is now $1 10 pair.
Our "Monopol," real Kid, $1 50 pair.
Equal to any glove in the market.
Gents' "Monogram," one-button, Operas, Colors, and White, $1 pair.
Gents' "Monogram," two-button, Operas, Colors, and White, $1 25 pair.
Gents' "Monopol," one and two-button, Operas, Colors, and White, $1 50 and $1 75 pair.

RIBBONS, RIBBONS,

Gros Grain, all silk, from 8c. to 16c., every color.
1,000 pieces of wide sash ribbons, from 25c. up.

HATS AND BONNETS

LARGEST DELIVERY OF FELT HATS MADE THIS SEASON received to-day.
FINEST QUALITIES, DESIRABLE COLORS, 85c. and $1.
ENGLISH FELTS, 75c. each.
AMERICAN FELTS, 44c. each.
Examine our SILK VELVET HATS, $1 38, $1 45, $1 85, $2 up.
1,000 Fashionable Velvet and other TRIMMED HATS, all the newest styles, running from $2 50 to $50. Attention invited.

UNDERGARMENTS.

CHEMISE and DRAWERS, 38c., 44c., 50c., 63c. to $3 50 and $4 up.
NIGHT-ROBES, TOILET-SACQUES, 63c., 75c., $1, up to $12.
INFANTS' DOUBLE MERINO CLOAKS, $3 to $35.
LADIES' MORNING-WRAPPERS, in Delaine, Tycoon, and Rep, $3 25, $3 50, $3 75, to $12.
LADIES' FELT SKIRTS, Embossed and Embroidered, Braided and Ruffled, 85c., $1, $1 25, up to $6, cheap.
The FAVORITE SKIRTS, in Navy Blue, $4.
LADIES', MISSES', and CHILDREN'S WATERPROOF CLOAKS, $3 50, $3 75, $4, up to $35.

E. RIDLEY & SON,

Nos. 309, 311, 311 1-2 Grand st.,
NOS. 62, 64, 66, 68 AND 70 ALLEN ST.,
Fifth Block East from the Bowery.

GRAND STREET CROSS-TOWN LINE OF CARS PASSES THE DOOR AND CONNECTS WITH EVERY CITY CAR AND STAGE ROUTE GOING NORTH AND SOUTH. SIX MINUTES' RIDE FROM THE CORNER OF BROADWAY.

CARPETS,
LACE CURTAINS, &c.,
LESS THAN GOLD COST OF IMPORTATION.
LARGEST ASSORTMENT IN THE CITY.
The entire stock of one of the largest importing houses, (bankrupt,) will be sold without reserve.
NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS, from $2 per pair to the finest imported.
GUIPURE LACE CURTAINS, from $5 per pair to the finest imported.
APPLIQUE LACE CURTAINS, from $7 50 per pair to the finest imported.
REAL LACE CURTAINS, from $10 per pair to the finest imported.

REPS, TERRYS, SATTEENS, CRETONNES, GIMPS, and FRINGES; CORDS and TASSELS, all colors and styles, for trimming DRAPERIES and LAMBREQUINS.

CORNICES AND LAMBREQUINS.
PIANO AND TABLE COVERS.

CARPETS.
Moquettes Carpet from $2 75 per yard; Velvets from $1 75; Body Brussels from $1 60; Tapestries, $1 25; Ingrains from 50c.

OIL-CLOTHS and DRUGGETS, (all widths.)

SHEPPARD KNAPP'S
GREAT CARPET AND UPHOLSTERY WAREROOMS,
Nos. 183 and 185 6th av., (one door below 13th st.)

J. M. EDGAR, JR.,

NO. 383 6TH AV.,
BETWEEN 23D AND 24TH STS.
GREAT BARGAINS IN
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
LINENS,
HOSIERY,
BLANKETS, AND
COMFORTABLES.
SPECIALTY,
LADIES' AND GENTS' UNDERWEAR.

HAMBURG EDGINGS AND INSERTIONS, splendid assortment, and cheaper than ever. BENNETT WILLIAMS, No. 811 Broadway.

COLLARETTES, CAPES, FICHUS, RUFFLINGS, &c. Spanish and Guipure Nets, Scarfs, &c. BENNETT WILLIAMS, No. 811 Broadway.

REAL VALENCIENNES LACES, 25 PER cent. below cost of importation. BENNETT WILLIAMS, No. 811 Broadway.

BLACK THREAD AND GUIPURE LACES, 25 per cent. below cost of importation. BENNETT WILLIAMS, No. 811 Broadway.

REAL POINT, POINT APPLIQUE LACES, &c., way down below cost of importation. BENNETT WILLIAMS, No. 811 Broadway.

AT SMITH'S PATTERN BAZAAR, No. 914 BROADWAY, near 20th st., IMPORTED FASHIONS. PATTERNS WITH CLOTH MODELS. Patterns fitted to the form and warranted perfect. CUTTING AND BASTING A SPECIALTY.

PROPOSALS.

FOR BUILDING A RESERVOIR AND PUBLIC HIGHWAY IN PUTNAM COUNTY.
SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the Department of Public Works until 12 o'clock, noon, Oct. 28, 1874, for building a storage reservoir on middle branch of Croton River in the town of South East, Putnam County. Also for constructing a public highway on the east side of the storage reservoir at Boyd's Corners, Putnam County.
For particulars see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

STREET SWEEPINGS, &c.
The POLICE DEPARTMENT is prepared to receive propositions for the purchase of ashes, garbage, and street sweepings.
For particulars see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

HAY, STRAW, OATS, AND FEED.
SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the Fire Department until 10 o'clock A. M., Oct. 28, 1874, for Hay, Oats, Straw, and Feed.
For particulars see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR BEST BURNT ENGLISH Portland Cement.—Sealed proposals for furnishing 7,000 barrels of Fresh Burnt English Portland Cement will be received at the office of the Department of Docks until 11 o'clock A. M., of Wednesday, Oct. 21, 1874. For full information see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

CODFISH, MEAL, STRAW, &C.
Sealed proposals will be received by the Department of Public Charities and Correction until 10 o'clock A. M., Oct. 22, 1874, for Codfish, Meal, Straw, Undershirts, and Flannel.
For particulars see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR THE NEWS business of the Erie Railway on trains and at stations will be received by the undersigned, until Oct. 20 inst. Privileges same as to present lessee. P. P. WRIGHT, Superintendent of Transportation, Jersey City Station.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

FAREWELL MISSIONARY MEETING AT St. Paul's Church, this evening, 7:30 o'clock. Drs. Chapman and Dashiell, and several of the Missionaries will address the meeting. The Missionaries leave on the 20th for India, in the Minnesota, from pier No. 46, North River.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, LATHAM A. FISH

CITY OF ROCHESTER

WATER LOAN 7 PER CENT. BONDS
FOR SALE BY

Robinson, Chase & Co.

BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD ST.

CITY OF RAHWAY, N. J.,

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.
Interest payable at the Chatham National Bank, where the bonds are for sale.

REAL ESTATE FIRST MORTGAGES,
(SEVEN PER CENT.,)
With payment guaranteed by the Equitable Trust Company of Semi-annual Interest and Principal in New-York City. For sale at the office of the Company, No. 52 William st. JONATHAN EDWARDS, President.

INTEREST NOTICE.
SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.—The Southern Railroad Company of Long Island, purchasers under the foreclosure of the South Side Railroad, hereby give notice:
That on and after Oct. 20, 1874, the Coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds, that became due and payable at the Atlantic National Bank, Brooklyn, Sept. 1, 1874, will be paid on presentation at the Ninth National Bank of the City of New-York.
That on and after Oct. 20, 1874, the Coupons of the First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds of the same railroad, that became due and payable at the same place May 1, 1874, will also be paid on presentation at the Ninth National Bank of the City of New-York.
Notice is also given that on and after Nov. 1, 1874, the Coupons of the First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds of the South Side Railroad that became due on that day, will be paid on presentation at the Ninth National Bank of the City of New-York.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, CITY HALL, }
BROOKLYN, Oct. 13, 1874. }
SEALED PROPOSALS INDORSED AS SUCH, will be received at this department until Saturday, 24th inst., at 12 o'clock M., for the whole or any part of the following Seven per Cent. Brooklyn City Loans:
$300,000 Assessment and Sewerage Bonds, due three years from date, registered.
100,000 Improvement Bonds, due in 1884, coupon or registered.
100,000 Permanent Water Loan Bonds, due in 1904 and 1910, coupon or registered.
Proposals must state the price offered in addition to accrued interest from July 1.
The right is reserved to reject any bids not considered to the interest of the City.
F. A. SCHROEDER, Controller.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE }
FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY, }
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 29, 1784. }
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL PERSONS, other than depositors, who may have claims against the Freedman's Savings and Trust Company, or any of its branches, that they are called upon to present the same, and to make legal proof thereof, to the Commissioners of said company, at their office, No. 1,507 Pennsylvania av., Washington, D. C.
Pass-books, when properly adjusted, will be deemed sufficent proof of the balances shown to be due thereon. Depositors will therefore present their pass-books to the respective branches by which they were issued as soon as possible, that they may be properly verified and balanced.
JNO. A. J. CRESWELL, }
ROBT. PURVIS, } Commissioners.
R. H. T. LEIPOLD, }

PEEKSKILL WATER 7S, DUE IN 1904,
FLUSHING (L. I.) WATER 7S,
DUE IN 1903.
For sale by
DANIEL A. MORAN,
No. 40 Wall st.

NOTICE.
The First National Bank of Cairo, located at Cairo, in the State of Illinois, is closing up its affairs. All note holders and other creditors of said Association are therefore hereby notified to present their notes and other claims against the Association for payment.
CHARLES CUNNINGHAM, CASHIER.
CAIRO, Ill., Oct. 10, 1874.

ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD, Northern Pacific and other defaulted Railroad bonds bought by the old established house of ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO., Stock Brokers and Auctioneers, No. 43 Pine st., New-York.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 18 WALL ST.,
Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS
Bought and sold by
E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall st.

NEW-YORK GUARANTY AND INDEMNITY and Great Western Insurance Stocks, bought and sold by W. C. NOYES, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine st.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND sold by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY }
OF NEW-JERSEY, NO. 119 LIBERTY ST., }
NEW-YORK, Sept. 28, 1874. }
A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO AND a half per cent. has been declared, payable at this Office, on and after TUESDAY, the 20th proximo.
The transfer books will be closed from Thursday, the 1st, to Thursday, the 22d of October next.
SAMUEL KNOX, Treasurer.

THE NOVEMBER COUPONS OF THE REAL estate Mortgage Bonds negotiated and guaranteed by the Equitable Trust Company will be paid on and after the 2d day of November next, at the New-York office of the Company, No. 52 William st.
JONATHAN EDWARDS, President.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of THEODORE EVANS, bankrupt.—No. 2,029.—The undersigned hereby gives notice that he will sell at public auction, on the 10th day of November, 1874, at 12 o'clock noon, at the office of Charles H. Kitchell, at No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, all the right, title and interest of Theodore Evans, the said bankrupt, of, in and to those three certain plots of land, situate at Binghamton, Broome County, New-York, being bound and described as follows: First Plot—Being a part of lot No. 4, in the village plot of Binghamton, described as follows: Beginning at a point in the west line of Franklin street, (formerly Second street,) sixty feet southerly from the north-east corner of lot No. 4, thence running northerly sixty feet along the line of said Franklin street; thence along the north line of said lot westerly about one hundred and thirteen feet, to the east line of land owned by Alexandria Stewart (in 1858); thence southerly sixty feet along said line; thence easterly in a straight line to the place of beginning. Second Plot—Beginning in the south line of Court street, on a line with the east line of the store now occupied by Knight & Van Every, grocers, &c., and running along the said east line to the south-east corner of said store; thence southerly on a line with said east line eleven feet; thence westerly and parallel with the south line of said store about twenty-one feet, to Isaac W. Overheiser's store or line; thence northerly along said line to the south line of Court street; thence east along said south line to the place of beginning. Third Plot—All that certain tract or parcel of land situate in the town of Binghamton, on the south side of Susquehanna River, and being part of lot number ten in Bingham's patent, containing forty acres of land, more or less, being the same premises conveyed by one William D. Hotchkiss to Henry Evans by a deed recorded in the office of the Clerk of Broome County, in liber 46 of Deeds, page 194, to which deed reference is made for a description of said property.—October 19, 1874.
CHARLES H. KITCHELL,
o19-law3wM* Assignee of said bankruptcy estate.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Eastern District of New-York.—In the matter of the petition of CHARLES E. HOVEY and others against AUGUSTINE R. MACDONALD, an alleged bankrupt, filed on the 25th day of August, 1874. Pursuant to an order made by Hon. Charles L. Benedict, Judge of said Court, sitting in bankruptcy, and filed in the office of the Clerk of said Court on Oct. 9, 1874, all creditors of said Augustine R. Macdonald are hereby notified that, on the 14th day of November, 1874, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of the undersigned Register in Bankruptcy, at No. 170 Montague st., Brooklyn, Kings County, N. Y., proceedings and proofs will be taken, pursuant to said order, to ascertain whether one-fourth in number and one-third in amount of the creditors of said alleged bankrupt at the time of filing said petition have petitioned that said Macdonald be adjudged a bankrupt.—Brooklyn, Oct. 10, 1874.
o10-law4wM* D. C. WINSLOW, Register, &c.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HERMAN H. ROEHRS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Herman H. Roehrs, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt, upon his petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 17th day of October, A. D. 1874.
ERNST G. WIECHMANN, Assignee,
o19-law3wM* No. 408 Broadway, New-York City.

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE,
No. 108 West 59th st.
on Central Park, near 6th av. Boarding and Day School primary department. Pupils prepared for Business, College, West Point, Annapolis, Scientific Schools. Independent department for College preparation for Harvard, Yale, &c. Modern languages, French, German, Spanish, taught and spoken. Large gymnasium. New building unsurpassed for location and ventilation. Fire-proof stairs, &c.
LESSONS RESUMED ON SEPT. 14.
BIBLE, THE CORNER-STONE OF THE SCHOOL.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
NO. 252 MADISON AV.,
BETWEEN 38TH AND 39TH STS.
This school prepares its pupils for the counting-house and for admission to Columbia, Yale, Harvard, Princeton, &c., and to the School of Mines.
Its twenty-first annual circular contains full particulars of the studies pursued in its Primary, English, Classical, and French departments.
It also contains the names of pupils, past and present, over twelve hundred in number, many of whom are actively and prominently engaged in mercantile or professional life in this City, and are the references which the school offers to the public.

Charlier Institute
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND LITTLE GIRLS,
NO. 167 MADISON AV.
This DAY SCHOOL will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Thorough and complete English course; French, German, light gymnastics, lectures on scientific subjects, drawing, sewing, &c.
MR. AND MRS. ELISEE CHARLIER, Principals.
N.B.—The Belles-Lettres Class will also begin Sept. 23. Special attention given to English literature.

Collegiate Institute,
(NO. 40 WASHINGTON SQUARE)
GEO. W. CLARKE, Ph. D., Principal.
Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

MONSIEUR C. FABREGOU
is now forming
Evening and Afternoon Classes of
CONVERSATION IN FRENCH.
Apply between 4 and 8 P. M. at
No. 46 Greenwich av.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
MORRISTOWN, N. J.
A first-class school for thirty boarding pupils: a few vacancies. C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

MME. LESPINASSE'S
Fort Washington French institute for young ladies reopens Sept. 21. French the language of the school. Circulars at Lespinasse & Friedman's, 3 Pine st., Carleton's, Fifth Avenue Hotel, Brentano's, 33 Union square.

MR. HAMMOND'S SCHOOL,
No. 692 6th av., (Reservoir Park, South,) prepares for business or collegiate courses (classical or scientific.)

MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE,
NO. 58 PARK AV.,
For young gentlemen of all ages,
fitting for college or for business.
Four pupils received into the family.
REV. JOSEPH D. HULL, A. M., (Yale,) Principal.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.
FOUNDED A. D., 1820.
REV. HENRY B. CHAPIN, PH. D., Principal.
No. 79 West 52d st., corner 6th avenue, (late No. 101 West 14th st.) reopened Sept. 21; boys prepared for college or business; a primary department. Circulars furnished on application.

MESDEMOISELLES CHARBONNIER,
NO. 36 EAST 35TH ST.,
(formerly No. 42 Avenue du Roule, Neuilly, Paris,)
French Protestant boarding and day school for young ladies. Thorough English course in all classes.
REOPENED SEPT. 23.
French classes for ladies three times a week.

CARLISLE INSTITUTE
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
WITH KINDERGARTEN,
No. 658 Lexington av., between 55th and 56th sts.
English, French, and German Boarding and Day School.
Will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 7. Applications may be made personally or by letter.

GARDNER INSTITUTE,
NO. 620 5TH AV.
Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children
Sixteenth year commenced Sept. 23.
Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MRS. & MISS STEERS'
Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children,
No. 12 East 47th st.,
Between 5th and Madison avs., New-York,
and also the new branch at
Washington Heights, Boulevard, 152d st.,
will commence on THURSDAY, Sept. 24, 1874.
An early attendance is specially requested.
School carriage in attendance for No. 12 East 47th st.

D'AERT'S INSTITUTE.
Miss M. A. E. PHILLIPS, Principal.
English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 26 East 50th st., between Madison and 5th avs. Will reopen Sept. 23.
Special afternoon classes in higher English Branches, Elocution and the languages for young ladies not attending school.
Application may be made personally or by letter as above.

MISS PERINE'S
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 34 East 74th st., Central Park, formerly No. 106 East 38th st.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S ENGLISH, FRENCH and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and little girls, Nos. 6 and 8 East 53d st., New-York. Exercises for the next year will begin at 9 A. M., Oct. 1 when all pupils should be present. Carriages will be sent for pupils at a distance.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
English and French School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 32 West 18th st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 24. Now forming, a special class in English Literature, with lectures on Art and History.

MRS. EDWARDS. WHITE,
NO. 59 WEST 42D ST.,
RESERVOIR PARK.
English, French, German, Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children; will reopen Sept. 28.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL WILL BE REopened Sept. 15, at No. 1,214 Broadway, near 30th st. Terms from $100 to $300. A few boarders taken. Circulars at G. P. Putnam's Sons, corner 23d st. and 4th av. and at the school. Latin conversation taught. Carpentry taught. Out door classes organized.

THE GERMAN AMERICAN INSTITUTE for young ladies and gentlemen, and kindergarten, Nos. 369, and 371 West 23d st., has reopened. FEODOR THURSON, Principal.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY.—THE PREPARATORY School of Mr. NEWELL, No. 115 East 26th st., is limited to about ten pupils. Reference to parents of scholars: Cyrus W. Field, Esq., Jarvis Slade, Esq., George M. Ogden, Esq., &c.

MISS BALLOW'S
English and French School for young ladies and children, No. 24 East 22d st.
Will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 24.

PAINTING IN WATER COLORS.—CLASSES are now being formed for instruction in water-color painting—flowers and Autumn leaves—by a lady of experience and ability. For references and other information address Box No. 26 Brooklyn Post Office.

THE MISSES LANE'S BOARDING AND DAY School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 49 West 18th st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. A separate class for little boys.

A WORKING SCHOOL. BOYS TAUGHT English, French, German, and Latin. Lyric Hall, 6th av., between 41st and 42d sts. Miss M. W. WARREN

MRS. DOTY'S AND MRS. TRIVETT'S English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, will reopen Oct. 1, at Astoria, N. Y.

MRS. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER will re-open their English and French Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls, at No. 148 Madison av., on Wednesday, Sept. 23.

MRS. WILLIAMES' SCHOOL, NO. 26 WEST 39th st., reopened Sept. 24.
Prof. Labberton's and Prof. Goodyear's lectures will begin in November.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NO. 1 Winthrop place, (one block from New-York University.) Primary, commercial, and classical departments. M. M. HOBBY, C. A. NORTHROP, Principals.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., FOR young ladies and children, combining home care with a thorough course of study. Miss M. W. METCALF, Principal.

DR. BERTHET'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for boys; French, English, classical and mathematical. Opens 21st, at No. 52 West 54th st.
Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 812 Broadway.

MISS S. B. JOHNSTON, NO. 872 LEXINGTON av., will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young ladies and little girls, THURSDAY, Sept. 24.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 352 West 20th st., N. Y., reopened Sept. 16.

THE MISSES DOREMUS
HAVE REOPENED THEIR DAY SCHOOL
at No. 47 East 21st st.

J. H. MORSE'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,267 BROADway.—Boys prepared for Harvard, and other colleges and scientific schools.

A KINDERGARTEN WILL BE OPENED OCT. 1 by Miss Olssen, at No. 280 4th av. The older children will be instructed in reading and writing.

MISS GIBBONS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Girls, No. 111 West 44th st. Reopens Sept. 21.

POUGHKEEPSIE (N. Y.) MILITARY INSTITUTE.
H. S. JEWETT, A. M., Principal.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE, TARRYtown, on the Hudson. For circular address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, Principal.

CLASS FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN AND private instruction. Circulars sent.
THOMAS R. ASH, No. 17 East 16th st.

HOME SCHOOL FOR YOUNG CHILDREN, Church Hill Post Office, Washington Depot, Conn.
H. H. MOREHOUSE.

MRS. JONSON AND MISS JONES' SCHOOL for young ladies and children, No. 13 East 31st st.

$300 FOR 50 WEEKS—INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Boys. E. HINDS, Hempstead, Long Island.

DR. CALLISEN'S DAY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, NO. 131 West 43d st., reopens MONDAY, Sept. 21.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 229 EAST 19th st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 22.

INSTRUCTION.

M. W. Lyon's
Collegiate Institute,
NO. 5 EAST 22D ST., CORNER OF BROADWAY.
Rooms—Superior. Supervision—Faithful.
Assistants—Experienced. Teaching—Thorough.
Government—Kindly. Pupils—Manly.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL,
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN.
Rev. Theodore Irving, LL. D., Rector.
NO. 21 WEST 32D ST.
Opening services of the Autumn Term at 10 A. M. WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.
The Infant Department, for little girls and boys, will have special attention given to it.
Dr. Irving's special class in English Literature, with readings from the best authors, for ladies who have finished their studies, but would like to continue them under the advantages of such a course, will begin on the second Thursday in November, and continue until the close of May.
The course this Winter will commence with the literature of the time of Queen Anne.
For circulars or information apply to the Rector, No. 21 West 32d st.

GRAND CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC
OF THE
CITY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 112 5th av.,
Between 16th and 17th sts., (Knabe building.)
The most successful and complete music school in the world. All branches of vocal and instrumental music practically and theoretically taught by the most eminent professors at moderate prices.
The Amateur Orchestra meets every Tuesday at 8 P. M. Classical Soirée by the Professors every second Wednesday, Lectures every third, Opera Recitals every fourth Wednesday in each month.

COLLEGIATE ACADEMY.
S. A. FARRAND and D. S. EVERSON, Principals,
No. 729 6th av., opposite Reservoir Park,
Reopens Sept. 23.
GREAT PAINS ARE TAKEN TO TEACH BOYS HOW TO STUDY. THE PRINCIPALS DEVOTE THEIR TIME TO GIVING PERSONAL INSTRUCTION. Among their patrons are:

T. S. Hastings, D. D.,	G. L. Prentiss, D. D.,
Howard Crosby, D. D.,	H. E. Montgomery, D. D.,
T. Gallaudet, D. D.,	Prof. R. H. Smith, D. D.,
J. O. Murray, D. D.,	Prof. R. D. Hitchcock, D. D.,
E. H. Chapin, D. D.,	Prof. C. Short, LL. D.,
H. D. Ganse, D. D.,	Prof. [illegible], Ph. D.

MISS DU VERNET,
ASSISTED BY COMPETENT MASTERS,
will reopen her
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
for boys under fifteen at No. 102 West 29th st., one door from 6th av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Day boarders are taken to the Park after an early dinner.

A SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS
AT NOS. 539, 541, and 543 5TH AV.,
OPENS SEPT. 21.
Thorough instruction is guaranteed and a complete preparation for Business, Scientific School, or College.
E. A. GIBBENS. D. BEACH, Jr.

MRS. GARRETSON'S
ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
will reopen at
No. 52 WEST 47TH ST., NEW-YORK,
on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23, 1874.

BOYS' SCHOOL.
MRS. GEORGE VANDENHOFF'S
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
NO. 106 WEST 42D ST. (Reservoir Park.)
Second year commences Sept. 24, 1874.
Only eight boarding pupils received.
Hours from 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.

MISS COMSTOCK,
NOS. 32 AND 34 WEST 40TH ST.,
RESERVOIR PARK.
English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, will reopen Sept. 23. Application may be made personally or by letter.
A FULL KINDERGARTEN METHOD FOR LITTLE CHILDREN.

PREPARATORY SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL,
No. 1,267 Broadway, near 32d st.,
For the Schools of Science, Technology, Mines, &c., Elementary Class for boys from eight upward.
SPECIAL TWO YEARS' COURSE IN ARCHITECTURE.
CLASSES IN DRAWING, free hand, linear, &c.
A. COLIN, M. E.,
Late Engineer Corps, U. S. N., and Prof. Naval Academy.

A FIRST-CLASS SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Holladay Collegiate Institute, No. 1,285 Broadway, between 33d and 34th sts. Utmost care and attention given to each pupil. Classes in classical and scientific schools, or for business. Reopens Sept. 21. Circulars containing all necessary information at No. 47 West 49th st., where the Principal may be addressed. WALLER HOLLADAY.

HENDRICK INSTITUTE.—FRENCH, GERMAN, and English boarding and day school for young ladies and delicate children, 25 West 26th st., N. Y.; daily drill in vocal culture, gymnastic and calisthenic exercises; delicate children a specialty; first-class care and skilled instruction. Dr. SARAH L. HENDRICK, Principal.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, Chester, Penn., opens Sept. 9. Civil Engineering, the Classics, and English thoroughly taught. For circulars apply to C. M. BOGART, Esq., No. 3 Nassau st., New-York, or to Col. THEO. HYATT, President.

MRS. MARY RODGERS GRIFFITTS will reopen her French, German, and English Day school for Young Ladies and Little Children, No. 23 West 48th st., on MONDAY, Sept. 28. Particular attention paid to the German language.

STEVENSDALE INSTITUTE, A FIRST-CLASS Boarding School for Boys, South Amboy, N. J., opens Sept. 14. Board and tuition, $200 to $250.
J. H. WITHINGTON, A. M.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.
Fun's over; study begins.
BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

PROF. ROUSSEL'S FRANCO-AMERICAN INSTITUTE for boys, corner Broadway and 45th st., reopens MONDAY Sept. 14.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

CLAVERACK College and H. R. Inst., at Claverack, N. Y. Opens Sept. 7. ALONZO FLACK Ph. D., Pres.

TEACHERS.

A HARVARD GRADUATE, EXPERIENCED teacher, desires a pupil a few hours daily. Having spent the last sixteen months abroad, he is prepared to give practical instruction in German and French. Address S. C., Room No. 8, No. 167 Broadway.

A GRADUATE OF YALE, WITH HIGHEST City reference, desires private pupils. Preparing for college a specialty. Address YALE, Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

A GRADUATE OF HARVARD DESIRES another private pupil. Address A. H. Z., *Times* Uptown Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

COUNTY COURT, COUNTY OF KINGS.—NICHOLAS G. COWENHOVEN against MARGARET FLANNERY and Dennis Flannery, her husband; Richard S. Roberts, Henry M. Cushman, Charles H. Kalbfleisch, Albert M. Kalbfleisch, Franklin H. Kalbfleisch, as executors of the last will and testament of Martin Kalbfleisch, deceased.—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the Kings County Court-house, in the City of Brooklyn, in said County of Kings, in the State of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their offices, No. 13 Willoughby street, in the City of Brooklyn, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Brooklyn, Sept. 19, 1874.
A. & J. E. LOTT, Plaintiff's Attorneys,
o19-law6wM* No. 13 Willoughby street, Brooklyn.

COUNTY COURT, COUNTY OF KINGS.—JOHN E. GOLDER against MARGARET FLANNERY and Dennis Flannery, her husband; Richard S. Roberts, Henry M. Cushman, Charles H. Kalbfleisch, Albert M. Kalbfleisch, Franklin H. Kalbfleisch, as Executors of the last will and testament of Martin Kalbfleisch, deceased.—To each of the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the Kings County Court-house, in the City of Brooklyn, in said County of Kings, in the State of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 13 Willoughby street, in said City of Brooklyn, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Brooklyn, Sept. 19, 1874.
A. & J. E. LOTT, Plaintiff's Attorneys,
o19-law6wM* No. 13 Willoughby st., Brooklyn.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—MARY O'ROURKE, plaintiff, against THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN, AND COMMONALTY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, and D. DOUGLASS, defendants.—Amended Summons for Relief.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the amended complaint in this action, a copy of which is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 13 Chambers street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Oct. 16, 1874.
TOWNSEND & MAHAN, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
The amended complaint, in the above entitled action, was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 17th day of October, 1874.—Dated Oct. 17, 1874.
TOWNSEND & MAHAN, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
o19-law6wM*

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, CITY and County of New-York.—ABRAHAM D. HOAGLAND, plaintiff, against STEPHEN H. ALDEN, defendant.—Abraham D. Hoagland, plaintiff:—You are hereby summoned and required to appear [illegible] Chambers of this Court, at the County Court-house in the City of New-York, on the 23d day of October next, at ten [illegible] give your [illegible] between [illegible] Stephen H. Alden, defendant [illegible] you will [illegible] New-York, July 22, 1874.
ARM. R. LAWRENCE, Justice.
Wm. HENRY ANTHON, Defendant's Attorney.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, OCT. 19, 1874.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—RUY BLAS, (Italian Opera.)—Signora Potentini, Miss A. L. Cary, Signor Carpi.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—THE RIVALS—Mr. John Gilbert, Mr. Harry Beckett, Miss J. Lewis.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—HENRY VIII.—Miss Charlotte Cushman, Mr. George Vandenhoff.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—MOORCROFT—Mr. D. H. Harkins, Mr. Louis James, Miss Fanny Davenport.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—THE SPHYNX—Mr. Parselle, Mr. Rankin, Miss Morris, and Miss Thompson.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING—Miss Adelaide Neilson, Mr. J. H. Barnes, Mr. G. B. Waldron.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—THE DELUGE; OR, PARADISE LOST—Kiralfy Brothers, Miss Julia Seaman, Grand Ballet.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

BOWERY THEATRE—KIT CARSON—THE BROKEN SWORD.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE HALL.—GRAND EXHIBITION OF ART AND AGRICULTURE. Day and evening.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

COLOSSEUM.—PARIS BY NIGHT—MISCELLANEOUS. Afternoon and evening.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—MINSTRELSY and NEGRO COMICALITIES—Messrs. Birch, Wambold, and Backus.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE.—MINSTRELSY—NEGRO DELINEATIONS, &c.—Mr. Bryant, Mr. Seymour.

STEINWAY HALL.—PERSONATIONS AND SONGS by Mr. Frederick Maccabe.

SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY.—EXHIBITION OF THE PAINTING OF THE "BATTLE OF LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN."

ROBINSON HALL.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best daily family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; all objectionable advertisements are rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	3
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2

Club rates of THE WEEKLY—all to one Post-office address—Five copies per annum, $7 50; Ten copies, per annum, $12 50; Twenty copies, per annum, $22; Thirty copies, per annum, $30, and One extra copy to each Club. For every club of fifty, one copy of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES to the getter-up of the club.

When the names of subscribers are required to be written upon each paper of the club at one post-office address, ten cents for each copy additional to the above rates.

Club rates of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES: Two copies one year, $5; ten copies, one year, $25—and one extra copy free. New names may be added to clubs at any time during the year, at club rates.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post Office Money Orders, if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

Terms, cash in advance.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.
New-York City.

The legal rate of postage on THE DAILY TIMES, including Sunday edition, addressed to its regular subscribers, is $1 40 per annum, or 35 cents per quarter; DAILY, without Sunday edition, $1 20 per annum, or 30 cents per quarter, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE at the office where the paper is received. Subscribers who receive their copies by letter-carriers will please hand the annual or quarterly postage to the carriers, taking their receipts.

We desire to mention thus prominently, that the Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser*—a journal, as our readers know, of the greatest ability and honesty—disagrees with us in thinking that Gen. Dix would now be fully justified in expressing his opinions on the third-term talk. Our contemporary thinks that such a course would be an "insult" to the President. We confess that it never occurred to us in that light. The question seems a very simple one. Many public journals have been telling the people that a third term for Gen. Grant is a part of the policy of the Republican Party, and that Gen. Dix is working for it. Is this story injuring the party and its candidates? Those who are most familiar with the facts state that it is. If it is, why not put an end to the circulation of what is a mere calumny? Such is the light in which the question presents itself to our minds; but the opinions of such journals as the Buffalo *Commercial* and Albany *Evening Journal* ought always to carry great weight with them.

Washington dispatches show that the Democratic managers are already making sanguine calculations on securing a majority in the next House of Representatives. To do this it would be necessary for them to carry fifty-three or fifty-four districts now represented by Republicans. They claim a gain of sixteen in States in which elections have already been held; these figures are not likely to be decreased, and a further gain of thirty-five or thirty-six would change the majority in the House. This looks highly improbable, but the fact that the opposition seriously consider it likely ought to rouse attention. A Democratic majority in the House of Representatives would greatly surprise that party; it would also astonish men who seem to consider that an important canvass can take care of itself. And it would considerably astonish the business men of the community before a year had passed.

Although the recent earthquake in Guatemala did not attract much attention outside Central America, further details of the calamity show that it was a most distressing one. In Antigua alone, thirty persons perished, and the total loss of life in that neighborhood is reported to be more than two hundred. Some of these poor creatures were suffocated in a stream of mud that burst from a small mountain—the Cerro Del Tigre—and inundated part of the surrounding country, very much as hot lava spreads from volcanic peaks into the valleys below. The phenomena seem to have been very striking, and they very much resemble those accompanying the great earthquakes in the Sandwich Islands a few years ago.

Lord Rosebery seems to have gone home from America with almost as many erroneous impressions as Sir Charles Dilke, which is saying a great deal. In his recent speech before the Social Science Congress, at Glasgow, Lord Rosebery gave some statistics and statements about the American Grangers that will surprise most people. For example, he said that the entire agricultural population of six States was identical with the membership of the Granges in those States, and that the membership added fifty per cent. to the income of the Granges. Moreover, of the order in California Lord Rosebery says that the Granges have their own fleet, ship their own grain direct to Liverpool, saving thereby $2,000,000 on freights in a single year, and that their vessels bring return cargoes of tea, coffee, sugar, silk, and other commodities, which are retailed to members at cost price. This is a nice picture. What a pity it is not true in any single particular! The Grangers seem to have "captured" this deservedly popular and clever young nobleman, for he says that we "have "Grange banks, Grange plow manufactories, Grange grocery stores, besides Grange poems and Grange burial services." No wonder that the enthusiastic speaker adds that the Grangers of America intend to "secure obedience to the laws and general brotherhood, and suppress faction, bribery, and selfish ambition." We heartily hope that these good intentions may be carried out, but we cannot be so sanguine on the subject as Lord Rosebery.

Now that the Chattanooga Convention has passed into history, leaving its Committee on Outrages behind as a sort of residuary legatee, the review of its proceedings printed on another page of THE TIMES is well worth reading. Our correspondent appears to agree with most people at the North in the opinion that the Southern Republicans, on the whole, appeared to good advantage at this convention. Perhaps this is partly owing to the fact that the unsavory faction in South Carolina had no representation; and it further appears that Senator Clayton, who was there, was on his good behavior, and actually made a favorable impression.

A letter which we print this morning, from our correspondent in New-Orleans, gives a very thorough account of the numerous questionable schemes by which the finances of Louisiana have been brought into their present deplorable condition. The history of the famous "Funding bill," which Gov. Kellogg has so often of late held up for the admiration of the people of the United States, and which he seems to fancy a panacea for all the ills now afflicting the State, is fully analyzed in this letter; and it appears that the bill will be of but little aid in affording the immediate relief demanded. A careful reading of the facts contained in this correspondence will convince even the most incredulous that the immediate surroundings of Kellogg are such as to justify the belief that he could not, if he would, help the Commonwealth out of its trouble.

Although the general statistics of the United States Land Office are not always as conclusive upon their face as they may appear, the figures taken from the records of the year ending June 30, 1874, are encouraging. First, we have a considerable decrease in the amount of lands annually granted for railroad purposes—nearly three million acres less than last year. Lands disposed of to actual settlers aggregate 4,322,807 acres, being 529,194 excess over last year's disposals. One interesting item under this head is that of 803,945 acres certified under the act of Congress to encourage timber culture—a novelty in land legislation, from which good results are expected. The public domain is being rapidly absorbed for immediate uses; and the conservative policy of Congress is likely to prevent hereafter the wastefulness which in years past has resulted in irretrievable national loss.

THE DEMOCRATS AND THE CANVASS.

The Democratic papers have been very earnestly deprecating the use of "personalities" in the present canvass—that is, of personalities which were directed against their candidates. Even the *World* has said something on the subject—the *World* which, as we all know, never indulges in objectionable language toward its opponents. But it appears that the advice in question is only meant to apply to one side. Republicans must not utter a word which might be disagreeable to "Jimmy Hayes," or John Morrissey, or John Kelly. On the other hand, the Democrats may call Gov. Dix and his fellow-candidates any hard names which may happen to strike their fancy. This is an arrangement like that which has been described as a "one-sided reciprocity," and it does not strike us as being particularly worthy of commendation.

We have received a number of circulars which are now being widely distributed by the Democratic State Committee. They are all of pretty much the same character—highly laudatory of Mr. Tilden, highly abusive of Gen. Dix. It is only fair to presume that Mr. Tilden is not ignorant of the contents of these circulars. He takes an active interest in the daily work and drudgery of the canvass, he gives orders and arranges plans, and he even assists in the preparation of some of the "documents" now being scattered all over the State. He has had to pay a good round sum for the privilege of being the Democratic candidate, and it is only fair that he should have something in return for his money. The *World* has been much improved by Mr. Tilden's seasonable munificence—it is even able to appear once a week with a "triple sheet," a phenomenon which must utterly stagger its office folks, and which has never been seen before in the dreary history of the paper. Mr. Tilden pays the piper, and it would be rather hard if he were never to be allowed a choice of tunes.

But we should like to know how Mr. Tilden can justify the line taken in some of the articles and circulars which are printed under direction of the Democratic State Committee. In one of these circulars, Gen. Dix is described as "the representative of the aristocratic money shavers of Wal street." He has lived "for half a century upon the salaries paid him by the people." He labors to "tax the poor man who is struggling to pay for his home, and let the rich money-lender escape." Furthermore, we are informed in this circular (which, undoubtedly, would not be issued contrary to Mr. Tilden's wishes) that "Gen. Dix is a high-toned aristocrat of the first water. His affiliations have always been with the wealth-made princes of the land. When Minister at Paris, his visiting cards were a foot square, with all the titles upon them that he had won. An English duke could not have come out in higher feather than this Minister of a plain republic. His name has always been associated with wealthy corporations—the Union Pacific Railroad, the Erie Railroad, the Credit Mobilier, &c. Such a man naturally cares little for a poor man, for he has no sympathy with him. His ways are not the ways of the lowly in life. His interest has never been in people of that sort. It is not surprising, therefore, to see him taking sides against the poor and with the rich." And then we are told that the question at issue in the State is "Tilden and the Tax-payers, against Dix and the Tax-eaters; Tilden and Triumph, Dix and Disaster." There is a good deal more to the same effect, for the circular is very long—so long that we may almost fancy we see in it the hand of a certain distinguished writer whose very pamphlets generally consist of a thousand pages each.

This is the style in which the Democrats are carrying on the campaign. To those who know anything of Mr. Tilden, it will be rather amusing to find him assenting to an attack upon Gen. Dix on the ground that he is a wealthy man. It is well known, of course, that poor Mr. Tilden can scarcely afford to keep a decent roof over his head. He lives in very humble apartments in an obscure and unfrequented part of the City. His lodgings are miserably furnished, and when he wants to read a book, he is obliged to borrow one from some library. When he asks a friend to dinner he is compelled to give him turnips and water, like Mark Twain's *Colonel Sellers*, and he would never be able to buy the *World*—we mean a single copy of it—unless the editor let him have one at half-price. That is the position in which Mr. Tilden has posed himself before the people of the State. They are invited to vote for Tilden and Destitution as against Dix and Opulence. The "skillful politician and railway manager up town" (as the *World* called Mr. Tilden in 1871,) desires the public to understand that he is in very straitened circumstances; there is absolutely not a shot in his locker. Poor man! Will none of our readers start a subscription to relieve his necessitous condition?

Mr. Tilden is certainly working hard to get himself made Governor of the State, but it is rather queer to see him coming out in the part of *The Poor Gentleman*. First, he has invited the public to behold him as the destroyer of Tammany—after it was dead. Then he appears as the foe of all monopolies, except railroad monopolies. Lastly, he reveals himself as the Poor Man's Friend. It is like the dissolving views which they show on the sides of houses—a glorified Tilden in a new costume every five minutes, and caricatures of Gen. Dix in between. If the people were all fools, this kind of thing might accomplish the object which Mr. Tilden looks for, but unfortunately for him, there is still some common-sense left in the world—of course we do not mean in the newspaper of that name, for no one ever expected to find any there. People have a perverse habit of remembering facts, and they are not likely to forget that while Mr. Tilden did, indeed, help greatly in the prosecution of Tweed before the courts, he never said a word against Tweed while he was in power. That is a fact which there is no denying or explaining away. Pray in what year was it that Tweed's last great "Democratic Convention" was held in Rochester, and where was Mr. Tilden then? The event happened in 1870, and Mr. Tilden was presiding over a convention which he knew to be packed by a set of the greatest scoundrels to be found in New-York State. Now Mr. Tilden was not in doubt or ignorance in 1870 as to what sort of man Tweed was. He knew all about him quite as well as he did two years later, when he for the first time came out against Tweed. These, we say, are facts which no ingenuity can explain away. Look at the dates—they speak for themselves, and what they prove is that when Tweed was powerful, Mr. Tilden acted cordially with him; when Tweed was down, Mr. Tilden helped to kick him. That is all there is of it. A good many men followed Mr. Tilden's example, for even the hare can nibble at the lion after he is dead; but they have not become candidates for Governor on the strength of their "honesty" and "courage." In 1870 we made frequent appeals to Mr. Tilden to assist us in the work of dragging down Tweed and his gang; but it was not pleasant to attack them at that particular time, and so Mr. Tilden said nothing. He left the job to us, and we did the best we could with it. In 1869 we began that attack on the Tweed Ring which only closed in 1872. Where was Mr. Tilden in '69? We suppose he would answer, Endeavoring to gain a precarious livelihood from his practice as a railroad lawyer. We only know that then, and for long afterward, he worked hand in hand with Tweed. Let people brush up their memories a little, and they will see that what we say is strictly true. But nobody remembers facts nowadays.

And even now, Mr. Tilden is in much the same position that he was in 1869. The Democratic Party, in City and State, is pretty much what it was then. Tweed is gone, but Kelly remains. The general supporters of Tammany are precisely the same. The restoration of the Democratic Party to power would simply mean the revival of Tammany as it was in 1869, *before* it was found out, but not before it began to debauch public life, and plunder the public Treasury. The people can bring about this result if they like, but business men and all decent citizens will find it expedient to ask themselves first whether it is worth while to do it.

NEW-YORK CONGRESSMEN.

The Republicans in the upper districts of the State have now completed their nominations for members of Congress. The complete list is as follows:

District.	District.
13—Charles L. Beale.	24—William H. Baker.
14—Charles J. Everett.	25—Elias W. Leavenworth
15—Seymour L. Stebbins.	26—Clinton D. MacDougall
16—Charles H. Adams.	27—Elbridge G. Lapham.
17—Martin I. Townsend.	28—Thomas C. Platt.
18—Andrew Williams.	29—Harlow Hakes.
19—William A. Wheeler.	30—John M. Davy.
20—Henry H. Hathorn.	31—George G. Hoskins.
21—Samuel F. Miller.	32—Lyman K. Bass.
22—George A. Bagley.	33—Walter L. Sessions.
23—Ellis H. Roberts.	

The Democrats have, also, nearly completed their nominations in these districts, and the canvass in most of them is being actively carried on by that party, in the hope of still further increasing their strength in the next Congress by gains in this State. To prevent such a consummation is worth the earnest effort of every Republican in the State, and it is to be hoped that no feeling of security, even in the supposed strongest districts, will lull the members of the party into indifference and inactivity. Every vote may be needed, and should the majority in any single district be large, the moral effect of it will be a full compensation for the labor undergone.

We have already spoken, somewhat in detail, of fifteen of the candidates in the list given above. Of these, eight are members of the present Congress, seven being new men. In the six remaining districts, none of the present delegation have been nominated for re-election, although two of the candidates have already had experience in Congress. These six districts are the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Twenty-first and Thirtieth.

Hon. Charles L. Beale, upon whom the choice in the Thirteenth District fell after Hon. John H. Ketcham had declined to accept the nomination by reason of other duties, is a resident of Columbia County, where he was born in 1824. He is a graduate of Union College, a lawyer by profession, and was a member of the Thirty-sixth Congress from the old Twelfth District. He is a ready and attractive speaker, and, if elected, will do good service. The district was carried two years ago by the Democrats by less than a thousand majority, their candidate having been selected apparently on account of his liberality rather than his liberalism; and it would be a very gratifying as well as a very creditable thing for the district, if the Republicans should redeem it this year. The harmony of the Nominating Convention, and the high character of the candidate, afford encouragement, and should stimulate effort. Very suggestively, the convention put forth a platform of but a single plank, and this declared that the Republicans of the district are "unalterably opposed to the corrupt use of money at elections, and will use their power for the suppression of the growing evil." As has been intimated, such a declaration has peculiar force in the Thirteenth District, and the honest men of all parties should unite in enforcing it.

In the Fourteenth District, now composed of Rockland, Orange, and Sullivan Counties, the Republicans have placed Mr. Charles J. Everett in nomination, the Democratic candidate being George M. Beebe. This district is a close one, but the Republican candidate is popular, and personally so worthy of success that, aside from party considerations, the Republicans should do their utmost to elect him. Mr. Everett is now County Treasurer of Orange, having been re-elected to that responsible position for the third time by a larger vote than was received by any other candidate on the Republican county ticket at the time, and that, too, over the strongest candidate the opposition could bring against him. He has been nominated for Congress by a convention remarkable for its unanimity and enthusiasm. This convention, by resolution, cordially indorsed the Republican State ticket, and expressed its "unalterable opposition to a third term for President of the United States, believing that the usage of the fathers should not be departed from."

The Fifteenth District, under ordinary circumstances, would have to be conceded to the Democrats, but this year that party is laboring under many local disadvantages, which afford the Republicans encouragement. The Democratic candidate is personally obnoxious to many members of his party, particularly in Greene County, and the means by which his nomination was secured in spite of the popular feeling against him, are making him many enemies among those upon whom he relies for votes. The Republican candidate is Mr. Seymour L. Stebbins, of Ulster County, and it is confidently expected that he will gain many votes from the dissatisfied Democrats. He was warmly commended in the convention for his sterling qualities and high character, and it was promised that Ulster and Greene would give him a better vote than they ever gave a Republican for the position before; while in Schoharie the Democratic majority should be kept down to a point where, when the balance was struck, the surplus should be on the Republican side. Mr. Stebbins is a lawyer, ready in debate, and of quick wit; and as a citizen stands high in the community of Rondout, where he has long resided.

Peculiarly fortunate in the character and standing of their candidate are the Republicans of Albany County, which now alone constitutes the Sixteenth District. They have selected Hon. Charles H. Adams, of Cohoes, whose services in the Assembly and the Senate have made him well known and appreciated throughout the State. He was the candidate for Congress in 1872, the district then consisting of Albany and Schoharie Counties. At that time he received 14,212 votes in his own county, against 14,279 thrown for his Democratic opponent. No active canvass of the district was then made, as the contest was a hopeless one, and the large vote he then received should spur the Republicans of the county to make an earnest effort for his election. He is a man of large business capacities, and, if elected, will make a strong member of the lower House of Congress.

Hon. Samuel F. Miller, of Delaware County, the candidate in the Twenty-first District, has had considerable legislative experience, having served in the Assembly in 1854, and in Congress during the session of 1863-4. He was also a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1867. He is a lawyer by profession, standing high in the estimation of the people of his district. The district is composed of the counties of Chenango, Delaware, and Otsego, and two years ago elected David Wilbur, the Republican candidate, by 2,197 majority, in a total of about 32,500.

The name of Hon. John M. Davy, of Rochester, the candidate in the Thirtieth District, completes the list. This district is strongly Republican, and of course there is no doubt of his election. He is a young man, was nominated by the unanimous vote of the convention, and is heartily supported by the Republicans of Orleans County, who had desired to obtain the nomination for one of their own citizens, but yielded their preferences. He is a lawyer, and in 1868 was elected District Attorney of Monroe County. He is one of the most active and consistent Republicans of Western New-York, and is commended by the press of his district as a man in whose integrity, record, qualifications, and unblemished Republicanism the voters have the highest confidence. And the convention placed him on a platform worthy of the man, as it declared itself unreservedly in favor of reduced taxation, reform where necessary, and strict good faith with the public creditors. On this platform they confidently appeal to the voters of the district to rally around their standard-bearer at the polls on the 3d of November.

"STANDING IN."

The Nevada people are as fond of excitements in politics as in everything else which enters into their daily life. A dull man would stand as little chance of success among them as a dead one. Even the miners searching for precious metals in the great gulches, and down in the recesses of the earth, turn out whenever they feel the monotony of existence creeping over them the least bit, and indulge in a good fight, just to stir their blood. Sometimes five or six miners get killed, as was the case the other day at the "Justice Mine." But that was because they were not animated, and did not stir around briskly. They were so culpably sluggish that they could not dodge revolver bullets, and the verdict of their comrades was that it served them right for being such lumbering slow coaches. The air is lively in that region, and the liveliness gets into the character. You never know exactly when a man is about to develop in some unexpected fashion, just for the liveliness of the thing. He changes his position as rapidly as a Roman flea, and as unexpectedly. When you think that you know exactly where he stands, he is not there at all.

There was a Democratic ratification meeting in Virginia City, Nevada, a few evenings since, and the faithful gathered from near and far to hear the speeches. A convention had been held at Carson City some days before; the Democrats had nominated several illustrious Bourbons and Ex-Confederates on the State ticket, and had come together to rejoice over it. For some days before the ratification meeting they had invited their late Congressman at Large, the fiery Kendall, to "stand in" with them, and to help on their campaign by a few of his lively speeches. "Standing in" appears to be an animated Nevada style of expressing party affiliation and that helpful spirit generally expected of politicians about election time. So Kendall, although his Democratic friends had refused at the Carson City Convention to renominate him as their Congressman at Large, said that he would willingly "stand in," and stay with them and talk, as he added, in his picturesque Nevadese dialect, "until they were tired and blind." When the ratification meeting was assembled, and the candidates had said their say, Kendall stood forth, and likewise "stood in."

He had hardly talked five minutes before some of the elder Democrats, who had always considered him a stanch supporter of their every doctrine, began to be uneasy. As the meeting was held out of doors, (the Nevada character being altogether too lively not to endanger any roof by its political ebullition,) a good many antique Bourbons, perched on balconies, seated on curbstones, and leaning against the scaffolding from which Kendall was speaking, began to rush up and down the street, and to seek their leaders. For Kendall had evidently interpreted "standing in" to suit himself, and was tearing the recently-adopted Democratic platform, plank by plank, into small fragments, and metaphorically casting it down upon the heads of the enraged listeners. His words seemed to have wings, for they pursued even the retreating masses, and were so distinctly heard by a venerable Democrat on the outer edge of the crowd that he made his way to the speaker's stand, and, with fury in his eye, cried out to Kendall, "Stop right thar!" At the same instant all the members of the Democratic State Central Committee, who had listened to the opening paragraphs of the Ex-Congressman's address with admiration, arose in tumultuous anger, and the Chairman cried out that Mr. Kendall ought to be excluded from a stand that had been paid for by Democratic money. That gentleman "had been invited to 'stand in' for the Democratic Party, and he was standing in like ——" We suppose the Chairman was at a loss for a comparison, for the reporters omit to say what followed "like." The committee did not propose to see every candidate on the Democratic ticket impaled alive by Mr. Kendall's speech, and so the meeting broke up in liveliest disorder, while the "stander-in" took his position on the opposite side of the street, and addressed an audience composed of both Republicans and Democrats. In the course of the evening he "analyzed" the platform of the State Democrats very fully, and announced that although he had long been a Democrat, and still remained one, he did not propose to surrender the State into the hands of the Bourbons without a protest.

The causes which led to this vivacious "standing in" are of no special consequence to us. It matters little whether the late Congressman at Large was influenced in his new departure by the failure of his party to renominate him, or by an honest desire simply to expose the manner in which the State Democracy proposed to cloak its support of certain so-called swindling railroad schemes. It is refreshing to find a man who, whatever his motive, dares to analyze the "platform" of his own party; to dissect it, and hold it up to the light before them; and to criticise it freely, if he sees fit. "Standing in," as interpreted by the Nevada gentleman, seems to mean a very healthy sort of independence—an open, plain, and vigorous free speech, which it does Bourbons good to hear now and then. But "standing in" is not likely to become popular in the cautious East. It ruffles up the feelings too much, and gives outsiders too accurate a conception of the interior workings of parties. We have seen that, even in Nevada, where they are accustomed to cloud-bursts in politics as well as in nature, the Ex-Congressman at Large was driven into prospective difficulty by his recent effort.

EX-IMPERIAL FAMILY JARS.

Macaulay dubbed Byron the most celebrated Englishman of the nineteenth century. Some might demur to this, and point to Scott and Wellington, but whatever doubts there may be as to who held such proud pre-eminence in England, there can be none in awarding that position in France. The first Napoleon was not merely the most celebrated Frenchman, but the most celebrated man that has appeared up to this date in the hundred years, and the Napoleon family is unquestionably the most celebrated family. Its members are, however, by no means exempt from those weaknesses which beset less remarkable people, and in family quarrels, especially, they may compare with the most commonplace. Just now the inter-family animosities appear to be remarkably active, and on Thursday last a cable telegram told us how the Ex-Empress had telegraphed to the people of Ajaccio thanking them for having elected Prince Bonaparte over Prince Napoleon. Inasmuch as every male Bonaparte bears the name Napoleon, it is not very easy to say who has been favored by Ajaccio, though of course it is easy enough to know who has not. Probably Lucien, son of the Prince of Canino, has been induced to emerge from his beloved linguistic studies, and once more successfully seek the suffrages of his family's native town.

The family of King Jerome has thus twice in a few weeks been brought prominently to notice. But lately we recorded the admission of one grandson to the Baltimore Bar, and now we have to chronicle the defeat of another at an important election. There has been no sharper thorn in the imperial and ex-imperial side than the son of the great Emperor's youngest brother, Jerome, who died so lately as 1860. Jerome was only nineteen when he incurred the rage of his family by his marriage, in 1803, with the Baltimore beauty, Miss Eliza Paterson. He was in the navy, and had landed in 1803 at Norfolk, Va., and while his ship was taking in supplies made a short tour. As Napoleon's brother, he naturally received what his countrymen call "distinguished consideration." He went to Boston, thence paid a visit to Washington, and was presented to President Jefferson, and going on from there to Baltimore met his destiny in the shape of Miss Eliza Paterson. His courting was brief. He first saw Washington at the end of October, and was married on Christmas Eve. When his brother Napoleon, his senior by sixteen years, married,—in 1796, he being then twenty-eight,—Josephine Tascher de la Pagerie, widow of Gen. Beauharnais, the marriage was doubtless regarded almost as a social advantage to young Gen. Bonaparte. But a great deal had happened between that date and the year 1803. Great, consequently, was the wrath of the family at the American alliance. M. Prehon, the French Consul at Baltimore had protested, and the Patersons had hesitated in consenting to a marriage made with a minor without the consent of his family. But the young officer was determined to have his way. A frightful family storm presently burst over the heads of the youthful couple. The First Consul disowned Lieut. Jerome. His mother made a solemn protest, under notarial seal, against the marriage, and, by an imperial decree, all Registers were forbidden to enter on their books a record of it. At length the finishing stroke was given by a decree declaring the marriage null and void.

The young couple, meanwhile, discreetly kept out of the way. They remained here till March, 1805, and then beat a retreat to England, where Mme. Bonaparte gave birth to a son at the proletarian suburb of Camberwell. But while the marriage was never recognized by the family, it at length came to be more leniently regarded as a wild-oats affair, and in May, 1805, the scapegrace was pardoned in so far as to be reappointed to a naval command. Jerome, after this, did most important service to his brother, and was rewarded, only four years after the Baltimore nuptials, with the Kingdom of Westphalia, which was specially carved out for him; and almost at the same time he married the daughter of the King of Wurtemberg. By Miss Paterson he had one son, and by the Princess of Wurtemberg he had two sons and a daughter, the well-known Princess Mathilde. The eldest son died in 1847; the younger is the *bête noire* of his ex-imperial cousins. He was born at Trieste, in 1822, and is consequently in his fifty-third year. His childhood was passed at Rome, and at the Château d'Arenenberg with his aunt, Hortense, and cousin, Louis, to both of whom he was indebted for instruction—a bitter reflection, probably, on both sides in after years.

Up to 1848 his life was necessarily obscure, and until 1847 he was unable to return to France. When his cousin's period of power set in, he was returned to the Assembly for Corsica, and he then acted handsomely by opposing the act which exiled the Bourbons. By his marriage, in 1859, with the daughter of the King of Sardinia, he had a son, born in 1862. There can be but little doubt that jealousy of his cousin's success has been all along at the root of a secret and subtle spirit of opposition and intrigue toward him and his, on the part of the Prince. He is in some respects an able, as he is certainly an industrious and accomplished man; but he is unamiable, and will never be either trusted or popular. Unquestionably, he was one of the greatest sources of trouble his cousin had. The story that the young Prince once asked the late Emperor what was the difference between an accident and a misfortune, and received for answer, that if his cousin were to fall down and break his neck, it would be an accident, but that something quite different would be a misfortune, probably expresses pretty well the imperial sentiments towards this unpleasant relative.

THE ROUMANIAN JEWS.

A cable telegram which we published the other day will be read with satisfaction by a large class in this country. It announced that the Italian Consul at Bucharest, the capital of Roumania, had refused to open negotiations for a commercial treaty while the Jews in that country are deprived of their civil rights, and that the American Consul has adopted a similar course. This is a step in the right direction. The treatment of the Hebrew race in these Danubian principalities has long been a disgraceful blot on European civilization, and it has become sufficiently clear that nothing short of the most vigorous measures will have effect on the Roumanian mind.

The Jews were, until a very recent period, subjected to extremely harsh usage in almost all parts of Germany, and this extended even to the free towns. In the present day it seems almost incredible that, within the memory of living people, no Jew was permitted to sleep within the gates of Bremen. The writings of Mendelssohn—the eminent grandsire of the great composer—Lessing, and others, toward the end of the last century, had some effect. In 1782 an edict of the Austrian Government relieved the Hebrews from many of the hardships to which they were exposed, and in [illegible] the capitation tax which had been imposed upon them was removed in all States of the German Empire.

But this spirit of tolerance in Germany, which has grown steadily since then, appears to have entirely failed in crossing the border, and apparently the priests of the Greek Church, which predominates in Roumania, are either unable or unwilling to abate the truculent bigotry of their flocks.

On several occasions during even the last ten years there has been a perfect reign of terror, so far as Hebrews were concerned, in Roumanian cities, which the complaints of Consular authorities have done very little to mitigate. In 1867 one Bratiano, then a Minister of State, who pandered to popular prejudice in this direction, issued a circular authorizing the removal of vagrants by the Prefects. This was, in fact, a side thrust at Jews, and presently ten, who were alleged to have come from Turkey, became shuttlecocks between Roumanian and Turkish battledores. Seized by the Prefect of Galatz, the great port of Moldavia, they were placed on a marshy island in the Danube, and told to ford thence to the Turkish banks, in the course of which attempt some were drowned. The Turks rescued the rest, fed them, and returned them next morning to Galatz. The Roumanian guards received these miserable voyagers with the butt end of their muskets, but the Turks shoved off, leaving all behind except two, who clung to the boat and were drowned. The survivors were then arrested and sent to the Jewish hospital in a wretched plight. The English and French Consuls remonstrated, but with little result. In April, 1868, a most cruel attack was again made on the Hebrews at Galatz, which once more drew forth the usual ineffectual consular remonstrance; and in June, 1867, on the occasion of the visit of the reigning Prince to Jassy, a furious attack was made on the Jews in his very presence. In the session of that year, it was attempted in the Legislature to introduce a clause placing Hebrews on an equal footing, politically, with Christians, but to such a degree was this resented that the populace surrounded the chamber demanding the rejection of the clause, and then repaired to wreak their fury on the innocent cause of it, some of whom were killed, while others only procured a shelter from death by taking refuge in the house of the Austrian Consul. The clause was meanwhile, of course, rejected.

The fact that inasmuch as Roumania still pays homage to the Porte, she has no direct diplomatic intercourse with other powers, and that consular representations do not meet with the same attention, may have some bearing on the indifference hitherto shown to remonstrances, although these have of late been rather more attended to. The Prince of Roumania is reputed to be an amiable and enlightened man, and a paragraph in the London papers at this very time reports that he and the Princess have just been the guests of Mr. Max Muller, the eminent philologist, at Oxford. But he does not seem at present to have sufficient power to run counter to national prejudice.

In the course they have taken, the American and Italian Consuls seem to have hit the right nail. Theirs may prove indirectly an *argumentum ad pecuniam* to which the pockets of the Roumanians, a commercially progressive people, may be susceptible. It may be hoped so, for, if not, severer measures should be adopted to put an end to such a monstrous anachronism as religious persecution in the year 1874. There is an association in this country known as "The Board of Delegates of American Israelites," formed with the view of uniting the congregations of the Jews in the United States in efforts for education and other worthy objects, more especially for the protection and assistance of the Jews in foreign lands where disabilities are still imposed. This is a favorable time for the association to exert itself in aid of its Roumanian brethren, and such men as Mr. August Belmont, and others of Hebrew origin who have risen to wealth and position in this country, might well cooperate with the society in pressing the subject upon the attention of the United States Government.

THE PUBLIC LANDS.

FIGURES FROM THE RECORDS OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—The records of the General Land Office exhibit the following interesting statistics in regard to the public lands for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1874:

	Acres.
Disposal of public lands by ordinary cash sales	1,041,345
Homestead entries	3,518,862
Timber culture entries	803,945
Certified to railroads	3,264,314
Certified for wagon-roads	57,921
Certified for Agricultural Colleges	114, 89
Certified for Common Schools	69,900
Certified for Universities	64,637
Agricultural College scrip locations	112,933
Internal improvement selections approved to States	134,987
Lands approved to the States as swamp	202,188
Military bounty land warrants, locations under acts of 1842, 1847, 1850, 1852, and 1855	133,160
Chippewa and Sioux half-breed scrip locations	12,392
Total	9,530,873
Disposals of previous year	13,030,607
Showing a decreased disposal of	3,499,734

The cash receipts under various heads amounted to $2,469,998. This table includes $548,199 from homestead and timber entry fees and commissions, and $40,804 from fees for lands certified to railroads. The falling off in the number of acres disposed of, in comparison with the figures for the previous year, is principally confined to lands certified in aid of internal improvements and railroads, to swamp selections and lands certified for the use of agricultural colleges, universities, and common schools; the decrease of area certified for railroad purposes alone being 2,819,222 acres. As to lands disposed of for actual settlement and use, as evidenced by entries under the several Homestead acts, the decrease is only 274,751 acres; but even this apparent falling off is compensated for by a new class of entries not heretofore appearing among the annual exhibits of lands disposed of, known as "entries under the timber-culture act." Such entries are now reported to the extent of 803,945 acres, which, added to the entries made under the Homestead laws, shows an appropriation of lands for use, within the fiscal year, of 4,322,807 acres, being an excess of this class of disposals over that of the previous year of 529,194 acres. The number of acres surveyed during the past fiscal year was 29,492,110, which, added to the area previously surveyed, makes a total of 649,393,052 acres; but of the total area of the public land in States and Territories, being 1,834,998,400 acres, there yet remain to be surveyed 1,185,605,348 acres. There is an apparent decrease of 996,022 acres from the surveys of 1873, which may be attributed to the fact that complete returns of the field-work of surveys under several contracts made with deputies during the past fiscal year have not yet been received.

LOCAL POLITICS.

THE ALDERMANIC NOMINATIONS.

SKETCHES OF THE CANDIDATES IN THE FOURTH, FIFTH, AND EIGHTH SENATORIAL DISTRICTS.

The Republican Convention, for the nomination of Aldermen in the Sixth Senatorial District, which met on Saturday night, having several good candidates proposed, failed to make a choice, and adjourned over until the evening of the 22d inst. The Convention of the Seventh Senatorial District was placed in a similar dilemma, and adjourned to meet again on the evening of Saturday, the 24th inst. Before these conventions again assemble, the delegates will confer together and will, it is expected, agree upon the nomination of candidates who will have a fair chance of defeating their Democratic opponents.

The gentlemen who have been selected as candidates for Aldermen in the other districts are worthy representatives of their party for this office. The conventions are deserving of praise for the wisdom displayed in their choice.

Mr. John Robinson, the candidate in the Fourth Senatorial District, is a native of this country, and is about forty years of age. He was appointed Deputy Marshal under United States Marshal Murray, and has served since in that capacity under Marshals Sharpe and Fiske. He is an enthusiastic Republican, and an active worker for the interests of his party. The district in which Mr. Robinson resides is strongly Democratic, but his many good qualities have gained him the esteem and friendship of those who differ with him politically.

The candidates in the Fifth Senatorial District, Messrs. John J. Morris and George B. Deane, Jr., are well known.

Mr. Morris is about forty-five years of age. He was born on the corner of what is now Washington place and Sixth avenue, when that part of the City was accounted a rural district. He was nominated for Aldermen by the Republican Party in 1872, was indorsed by all the Reform organizations of the City, and was elected. Since he has been serving in that capacity he has identified himself with every movement in the Board of Aldermen in the interests of good government, and has made for himself a good public record. He is much esteemed by his neighbors in the Seventh Assembly District, and is respected by the Democracy. His popularity, it is believed, will insure his election.

Mr. George Bartch Deane, Jr., was born in this City, Aug. 31, 1848. After receiving a liberal education, commenced in our public schools, he was admitted to the Bar, and after brief practice of that profession, entered into business with his father as a forwarding and freight agent. He has been a member of the Republican Central Committee for ten years, and was elected to the Assembly from the Ninth District in 1873 by a plurality of 910 over A. J. Matthewson, Tammany Democrat; Patrick Henion, Apollo Hall Democrat, and James E. McVeaney, Liberal Republican.

Messrs. Willard Bullard, Stephen M. Simonson, and Henry C. Robinson, the candidates in the Eighth Senatorial District, are all men of good character and popular.

Mr. Bullard is an importer of wines and liquors doing business in New street. He is about thirty-five years of age, and a native of this City. He served with credit in the war of the rebellion, and was on the staff of Major Gen. Sickles, with the rank of Major. He is a resident of the Twentieth Assembly District, and is the Second Vice President of the Republican Central Committee. Mr. Bullard was a Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue for this City under Gen. Pleasonton, and fulfilled the duties of that office with general satisfaction.

Mr. Stephen M. Simonson is a native of Westchester County, and is thirty-eight years of age. He was twice elected School Trustee in the Twenty-second Ward, and served nine years in that capacity. He was elected an Assistant Alderman from the Seventeenth Assembly District in 1872, and has filled that office creditably. Mr. Simonson was a candidate for Assistant Alderman in this City in 1870, but though, as his friends claimed, he was undoubtedly elected, he was "counted out" by Tammany Hall. He has been a Republican since the organization of the party, and voted for Gen. Fremont for President.

Mr. Henry C. Robinson is a merchant, doing business at No. 443 Broadway. He is a native of New-York, and about thirty-eight years of age. Mr. Robinson is a prominent member of the Young Men's Christian Association, and has never held a public office. He resides in Eighty-seventh street, in the Twenty-first Assembly District, and has made himself especially popular by his earnest and persevering advocacy of rapid transit. He is a member of the Republican Central Committee, and is one of the Committee on Resolutions.

THE CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.

Conventions will be held this evening at 8 o'clock for the nomination of Republican candidates in the Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, and old Ninth Congressional Districts. In the fifth District Messrs. O'Donovan Rossa, George Hencken, Jr., and Charles A. Stetson, Jr., of the Astor House, are spoken of as good candidates. In the Eighth District the nominee of the convention will be in all probability Hon. John D. Ganson, the present representative of the District in Congress, as there is no opposition to his nomination. Mr. Isaac H. Bailey, it is believed, will be the nominee of the convention in the Eleventh District, and Col. Joel W. Mason is a favorite candidate in the Ninth. In the other districts, it is believed the conventions will adjourn and take time to consider as to who will be the best men to contest for election with the Democratic nominees.

THE REPUBLICAN COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Republican delegates to the County Convention, which meets at Republican Hall, Thirty-third street, near Broadway, to-morrow night, have not yet determined as to the candidates to be chosen. The predominant sentiment is that a "straight out" Republican ticket should be nominated. None of the gentlemen whose names have been so far mentioned in connection with the Mayoralty seem to meet with general approval. Mr. George Opdyke was talked of as a fitting candidate for the office yesterday in several quarters, and a number of leading politicians, including several German Republicans, believed that his candidacy would be well received by the public, and that he would have a strong support among German citizens.

THE FOES OF TAMMANY.

WORK OF THE COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS YESTERDAY — PREPARATIONS FOR THE MASS-MEETING.

The Committee on Resolutions and officers appointed by the Executive Committee of the People's Liberal Democratic Party, appointed in caucus at Delmonico's on Thursday night last, met with the German Liberal Republican, and other committees, yesterday, at the St. Denis Hotel. There were present at the private conference, Nelson J. Waterbury, T. J. Creamer, M. Ellinger, T. E. Stewart, J. Cochrane, B. F. Beekman, and other opponents of Tammany. Benjamin F. Beekman presided and the conference was long and earnest. The subjects under consideration were the selection of a gentleman to preside over the mass-meeting to take place at Cooper Institute, on Tuesday night, and the preparation of resolutions. Six prominent citizens were named as eligible for the honorable post of chairman; but as none of them were chosen, their names cannot be divulged. They will be called on to-day, and asked if they be willing to serve. A choice will be made to-day. One hundred Vice Presidents and seventy-five Secretaries were appointed, and will be notified this morning. The following is the amended call approved of at the conference yesterday:

THE PEOPLE'S CITY AND COUNTY MASS CONVENTION.

The Democrats of the City of New-York, and all others in favor of the election of the Liberal-Democratic State ticket, and who are opposed to the rule of this City by John Morrissey and John Kelly, as well as all citizens who are in favor of honesty and economy in our Municipal administration, are requested to meet at Cooper Institute, Tuesday evening, Oct. 20, at 7:30 o'clock, to take such action as may be deemed advisable for the nomination of honest and capable candidates for the offices to be filled by the people of this City at the coming election.

Chairman of People's Democratic Liberal Organization—Thomas J. Creamer. Secretaries—Edward L. Gaul, Henry B. Mulhall.

Chairman of Liberal Republican County Convention—Horatio N. Twombly. Secretaries—James P. Jardine, Asher Barnet.

Chairman German American Independent County Convention—M. Ellinger. Secretaries—A. Dangler, A. M. Petshaw.

During the conference a delegation from the People's Party in the Fifteenth Assembly District of the Twentieth Ward, headed by Capt. J. F. Keegan, presented their credentials and a petition for recognition containing the assurance of their willingness to indorse the nomination made at Cooper Institute on Tuesday. They were recognized, and their candidate for Assembly promised support. With regard to the gentleman likely to be tendered the People's nomination for the Mayoralty, it is now stated that he will be one of three—Mr. R. Phelps, W. H. Neilson, or Oswald Ottendorfer. This is not officially reported, but it is a rumor generally believed to be well founded. The several committees are active, and will meet to-day, so that the question will undoubtedly be as good as settled to-night. The opponents of Morrissey and Kelly are able and earnest, and determined to accomplish the downfall of both.

A CONTROVERSY OVER CAPTAIN JACK, THE MODOC MURDERER.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 18.—A meeting was held to-night, in Hollis Street Church, to consider the Indian policy. Father Gleason presided, and in the course of his remarks eulogized Captain Jack, and defended his shooting of Major Gen. Canby and Commissioner Thomas. Col. Meacham arose and stated that he took no part in such an assertion, as he believed the assassination of Canby and Thomas a dastardly outrage. Father Gleason then said he had read in Oregon papers that Meacham was a political adventurer, and had he offered to Captain Jack the terms the President desired Canby and Thomas would not have been shot. Col. Meacham made no reply to this, but said Gleason had advertised him to speak without his authority. After further controversy Col. Meacham left the church.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

The result of a well-graced actor quitting the scene has been so frequently stated that it demands no elaborate reference at this time. Yet when so great an actress as Charlotte Cushman fulfills an engagement which may be considered valedictory, there is occasion for regrets which partake of both a retrospective and prospective color. There is a feeling that the greatness which goes out is not to be revived in our time, and so, what may be fairly enough described as "the tender grace of a day that is dead" is apt to shape itself into forebodings for the future. In bidding farewell to the profession which she has adorned, Miss Charlotte Cushman has chosen a fitting stage, the traditions of which may be suitably associated with her name, just as in the dim future that name will be one of the proudest traditions of the memorable theatre in which she will appear for the last time. She will make her appearance this evening as *Queen Katharine*, in "Henry VIII.," and will be supported by Mr. George Vandenhoff in the famous rôle of *Cardinal Wolsey*. "Macbeth" and "Guy Mannering" are in preparation, and the former will be produced with all Locke's music. The following is the full cast of "Henry VIII:"

Katharine, Queen of England	Charlotte Cushman
Cardinal Wolsey	George Vandenhoff
Henry VIII	John Jack
Cromwell	Frederick B. Warde
Cardinal Campeius (His first appearance in America.)	John Shepherd
Duke of Buckingham	Charles Wheatleigh
Cardinal Capricius	Charles Le Clercq
Lord Sands	E. Irving
Duke of Norfolk	Charles Rockwell
Duke of Suffolk	D. E. Ralton
Earl of Surrey	E. K. Collier
Lord High Chamberlain	Edward Torrance
Gardiner, Bishop of Winchester	John Weaver
Sir Thomas Lovel	G. F. Bolton
Sir Harry Guilford	Frank K. Little
Brandon	J. W. Beutone
Surveyor	G. L. Elliott
Clerk of Court	Samuel Billings
Lady Denny	Miss Mary Wells
Anne Boleyn	Miss Annie Kemp Bowler

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

It would appear that regularity of procedure is to be the order at the Union Square Theatre, even when success might be supposed to interpose a formidable obstacle. At all events, Mr. George Fawcett Rowe's adaptation of "The Sphinx," which has brought very large audiences to the theatre, is in its last week, and on next Monday evening Sheridan Knowles' play, "The Hunchback," will supersede it. Miss Clara Morris will then make her first appearance as *Julia*, a rôle which seems well suited to her capacity. Miss Kate Claxton also makes a début in the rôle of *Helen*, and Mr. Charles R. Thorne, Jr., and Mr. Stuart Robson will claim such welcome as is due to deserving favorites. Mr. McKee Rankin, Mr. Owen Marlowe, Mr. T. E. Morris, and Mr. W. H. Wilder are in the cast.

THE OPERA AND CONCERT SEASON.

"Ruy Blas" is to be represented at the Academy of Music this evening for the third time. Wednesday comes Mlle. Albani, who, from present indications, will be welcomed to the lyric stage of this country by the most numerous and brilliant audience of the season. Mlle. Albani is to sing in "La Sonnambula," Signor Benfratelli is to personate *Elvino* and Signor Fiorini *Rodolfo*.... The concerts at the Park Theatre and at Booth's yesterday evening were interesting, but not of exceptional attractiveness. The incident of most importance was the début in the local concert-room of a new baritone who is part of Mr. Strakosch's company. Signor Tagliapietra, whose first performance in opera recently occurred in Brooklyn, was as successful at Booth's as beyond the river. This young singer, who has a fine high baritone voice, rendered with great skill and expressiveness Tito Mattei's "Non è ver," and took and sustained an A flat so easily and effectively as to excite positive enthusiasm. Signor Tagliapietra's appearance in opera at the Academy is an event to be awaited with impatience.

BRIEF MENTION.

"The Rivals" will be represented at Wallack's Theatre this evening.... At the Lyceum Miss Neilson acts in "Much Ado About Nothing".... At Wood's Museum Mr. Whalley and Miss Lucille Western are to act in "East Lynne."

POLITICAL MATTERS.

HENRY L. PIERCE, OF BOSTON, ACCEPTS THE THIRD DISTRICT NOMINATION.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 18.—Henry L. Pierce has written a letter accepting the Republican nomination for the Third Congressional District.

THE WISCONSIN FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 18.—John Cochrane having declined the Republican nomination for Congress from the Fifth District, the committee has substituted Judge Hiram Barber, of Dodge County.

THE THIRD MONROE ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 18.—Joseph A. Tozier was nominated for the Assembly yesterday by the Republicans of the Third Monroe District.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

The barn of Samuel Frost, at Glen Cove, Long Island, with nearly all its contents, was destroyed by fire, about 2 o'clock yesterday morning. The loss is $3,000; insured in the Glen Cove Mutual Insurance Company for about $500.

The boat-building shop of David D. Almy, in Providence, R. I., was destroyed by an incendiary fire, early yesterday morning. Mr. Almy loses $2,500; insured for $800. The workmen lose $300 in tools, and other parties a like amount in material.

The store-house of the Danvers Carpet Company, at Danvers, Mass., was set on fire on Saturday night and entirely consumed. It contained 400 rolls of manufactured carpets, valued at $40,000; about 10,000 pounds of colored yarn, and 6,000 pounds of wool. The total loss is about $50,000; insured for only $10,000.

Yesterday afternoon flames were discovered issuing from the glue factory of Henry Johnson, near the railroad depot at Waverly. An alarm was immediately rung, and the Newark Fire Department answered, but on discovering that the fire was beyond the city limits, did nothing toward extinguishing it. The building was entirely destroyed, and the flames communicated to the pork-slaughtering establishment of Miller & Meyers, adjoining, and burned that also. The loss is not definitely known, but it is estimated at about $7,500. It is not known how the flames originated.

THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 18.—Farewell services conducted by the members of the Young Men's Christian Association's Convention, were held to-night at the First Presbyterian, First Baptist, and Plymouth churches. The pulpits of the principal churches were occupied to-day by strangers. Interesting and impressive services were also held at the Penitentiary, which were attended by fifty of the prisoners. At the evening services addresses were made by Revs. George A. Hall and T. K. Cree, of Washington; J. P. Bronson, of Amsterdam; L. A. Taggart, of Pittsburg; P. P. McBurney, of New-York; Bishop Jesse T. Peck; Rev. Dr. Anderson, President of the Rochester University; Rev. J. F. Patton, of New-York; Erskine Uhl, of Poughkeepsie; O. R. Stockwell, of Erie, Penn.; Rev. J. W. Curtis, of Philadelphia; Prof. William Johnson, of Philadelphia, and others. Afterward the Members' Association held a farewell session at Plymouth Church, where Mr. H. H. Boone, of Syracuse, gave the parting address. The Executive Committee will hold meetings at Rome to-morrow, and at Utica on Wednesday.

A SCHOONER SUNK BY COLLISION.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 18.—The schooner Halstead, from Erie, laden with coal, for Chicago, came in collision with the schooner City of Painesville, from Chicago, laden with grain for Buffalo, at 4 o'clock A. M., to-day, off Ashtabula. The Painesville, with 35,000 bushels of wheat, sank in thirteen fathoms of water. No lives were lost. There are no particulars as to the insurance. The Halstead was towed to this harbor in a disabled condition.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

FRANCE.

THE ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS—THE RECONSTRUCTED COLUMN VENDOME—ENFORCING NEUTRALITY ON THE SPANISH BORDER.

PARIS, Oct. 18.—Partial returns of the elections for Members of the Assembly, which were held in three departments to-day, have been received. In the Pas-de-Calais and Seine-et-Oise, MM. Brasme and Senard, Republicans, are ahead, and in the Alpes-Maritimes, M. Medecin, French Nationalist, has a majority of the votes as far as heard from.

It is officially announced that the rebuilding of the Column Vendôme will be completed next month, and that the statue of Napoleon, which is nearly finished, will be placed on the monument.

The French Government has issued fresh orders prohibiting the residence of Spaniards in eight communes bordering on Spain. Some thirty Carlists have accordingly received notices to quit.

The Prefect of the Department of the Lower Pyrenees, whose conduct is one of the subjects of Spanish complaint, will shortly be removed.

A PREFECT TO BE REMOVED.

PARIS, Oct. 18.—The *Journal de Paris* states that the Prefect of the Department of the Alpes-Maritimes will soon be removed, on account of his course with regard to the election.

SPAIN.

THE STEAMER NIEVES UNDER GUARD—ONE THOUSAND CARLISTS KILLED AT AMPOSTA.

BAYONNE, Oct. 18.—The steamer Nieves, which was detained by the French authorities, on the representation of the Spanish Consul at Bayonne that she contained contraband of war for the Carlists, is held under guard in the port of Socoa, department of the Lower Pyrenees. The Mayor of Irun and the Spanish Consul at Hendaye, have arrived there in a Spanish gun-boat and demanded the surrender of the steamer. The captain of the port answers that he is without authority to comply. The Spanish Government has not yet made any formal demand on France for the vessel.

Four hundred Carlists have been captured by the Republican troops near Albacete.

In the recent engagement at Amposta 1,000 Carlists were killed.

The Navarrese soldiers in Don Carlos' army refuse to leave their province, and march into Leon.

Don Carlos has appointed the Duke of Parma and Counts Caserta and Bardi to important commands.

The Carlist chieftain, Nava, has destroyed eleven bridges on the Valencia and Tarragona Railway.

THE STEAMER NIEVES TOWED INTO SAN SEBASTIAN—THE PRINCE OF THE ASTURIAS TO STUDY AT SANDHURST.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—A dispatch to the *Standard* from St. Jean de Luz reports that a Spanish gun-boat has been allowed to tow the steamer Nieves into the harbor of San Sebastian.

Permission has been granted Alphonso, Prince of the Asturias, to study at Sandhurst.

GREAT BRITAIN.

UNCONDITIONAL CESSION OF THE FIJI ISLANDS.

LONDON, Oct. 19—5 A. M.—The Government has received a dispatch from Sir Hercules Robinson announcing that the "King signed the unconditional cession of the Fiji Islands to Great Britain on the 30th of September."

THE NEW ZEALAND MAILS TO BE SENT VIA SAN FRANCISCO.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—The Post Office gives notice, that in accordance with the desire of the New Zealand Government, the mails will again be sent to that colony by way of San Francisco.

STEAMER ARRIVAL.

QUEENSTOWN, Oct. 19.—The Inman steamship City of Richmond, Capt. Brooks, from New-York Oct. 10, arrived at this port at 12:30 A. M., for Liverpool.

GERMANY.

COUNT VON ARNIM IN COMPLETE SECLUSION.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—Dispatches from Berlin represent that Count Von Arnim has been excluded from all communication with the outer world.

THE ARGENTINE CONFEDERATION.

REFUSAL OF THE BRAZILIAN GOVERNMENT TO DETAIN THE STEAMER PARANA.

RIO JANEIRO, Oct. 18.—The Brazilian Government has declined to interfere with the steamer Parana, whose detention at Rio Grande was requested by the authorities of Buenos Ayres. The steamer sailed yesterday morning for the Rio de la Plata, after completing her repairs.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.

A MISPLACED SWITCH—THE ENGINEER AND FIREMAN DIE AT THEIR POSTS.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 18.—The Baltimore express train, due here by the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad at 6 o'clock this morning, met with an accident at Abanyon bridge, east of Loveland, wrecking the locomotive and tender, both of which went through the bridge. The engineer, Dan Perdorn, and fireman, Joseph Parent, both of Chillicothe, were killed instantly. They might have saved themselves by jumping, as the train was not running over twelve miles per hour, but they died at their posts, and thereby saved the passengers, not one of whom was hurt. The passengers in the sleeping coach were not awakened. The accident was caused by a misplaced switch about forty feet from the bridge, on discovering which the engineer applied the air brake instantly, but did not reverse the engine. He was found crushed in the cab by the tender with his hand on the throttle. The switch of the side track had been placed right at 2 o'clock in the morning, when two freight trains passed at that point, by a brakeman who was left behind, and it is thought that it was misplaced maliciously afterward. The watchman at the bridge signaled "all right" with a lantern to the approaching train, which was wrecked. The passengers were transferred to-day, and to-morrow trains will run on time.

A TRAIN STRIKES A COW ON THE TRACK—THE PASSENGER CARS THROWN DOWN AN EMBANKMENT.

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 18.—Last evening, on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway, a passenger train running at full speed, near Pierceton, Ind., struck a cow which was standing on the track. The engine ran over the cow, but the emigrant car and two passenger cars were thrown from the track down an embankment about twenty-five feet deep. None of the passengers were killed, but a large number were wounded. Mr. Benjamin F. Howard, commercial editor of the *Inter-Ocean*, received a dangerous wound in the head. Mrs. Shay and two children were seriously hurt; Catherine Bonne, Conductor Brown, and others, were also severely injured. Considering the fact that there were 350 passengers on the train, the escape is miraculous.

A RIOT IN LOUISIANA.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 18.—The following dispatch has been received here:

JACKSON, La., Oct. 18—4 P. M., (via Clinton.)—At a mass-meeting of colored people held at this place yesterday afternoon, called at the instigation of E. L. Webber, Breaux, and Gair, a riot took place about 5 P. M. between the Breaux and Gair men in which four colored men were shot, three probably fatally. In the morning Hon. John Gair was waylaid and shot, as rumor says, to prevent him from speaking at the meeting. Some of the Breaux orators assailed Mr. Gair, hence the riot. Colored people in groups of ten and twelve are patrolling the streets on horseback with guns. United States Supervisor Capt. T. H. Jenks has been consulted, and it is probable he will call for United States troops. Great excitement prevails. Webber and Breaux have just arrived from Bayou Sara, and brought with them four Winchester rifles for the rioters.

TWEED AND TILDEN.

From the New-York Times, Sept. 28, 1870.

To the apathy of the Republicans in this City, and the disposition of the public to submit to the first audacious man who chooses to impose upon them, we owe the rise of the Tweed dynasty in our midst. We profess to sympathize with every oppressed people in the world, but where shall we find a community more completely under the thraldom of an autocracy than our own? King Tweed is our master, and men like Fisk, Jr., compose his court. A very considerable portion of our property is at their command. The firman of an Eastern potentate does not carry more authority with it than the orders of the lord paramount of New-York. When rulers like the great Mogul, or the Ex-King of Oudh, or the present Scindiah, wanted money, they simply levied a requisition, and the people had nothing to do but to submit. This is what we should call living under a despotism, and so it is—but our own plight is scarcely any better. New-York is immensely overtaxed, and every year thousands of people are driven out of it because they cannot afford to live within its boundaries. The northern towns of New-Jersey are filled with refugees from this City. We have the worst-paved and the worst-lit City in the universe, and yet taxes are wrung from us to an amount scarcely known elsewhere. Of the money thus raised, a large sum goes into the hands of Tweed and his associates, and there it sticks. All the bluster in the world will not convince the public that this is not true. There never was so extravagant, so unprincipled, or so degraded a local Government seen in the United States as the Democratic Government of this City, and Mr. Tweed himself would scarcely take the trouble to deny the fact. Public opinion matters very little to a man of his description.

And yet, in the face of all this, Mr. Samuel Tilden, a Democrat of a school which Tweed and his friends cannot even understand, comes before the community to preach about "centralism" and "imperialism" in government. Will he tell us of any despot in the world at this moment who is practically more unchecked than Mr. Tweed, or who is making money faster, and all by a system of "centralism" in local government? The new palace of our king in Fifth avenue is an astounding proof of what may be accomplished by a bold man when he has to do with a public incapable of protecting itself. The building is one of the show-places of the town. The very stables belonging to it are fitted up with imperial splendor. In some respects it is better to be one of Mr. Tweed's horses than a poor tax-payer of this City. We have many self-made men in our midst whose houses are a credit to the City. The success of these men is generally to be traced to hard work. But it was only when Mr. Tweed left off working hard that he became rich. As a chair-maker he could never have crossed the threshold of his present house, except in quest of a job. Chair-making is a useful and an honorable vocation, but it does not enable any man to put by ten millions sterling in the course of six or seven years. "How did he make all his money?" strangers ask when they see our great Dictator's palatial residence. The secret is, Mr. Tweed's. By and by he will, perhaps, make it known for the benefit of the generation just entering upon active life. It is quite certain that his rules will not exactly accord with the industrial maxims of Benjamin Franklin and other old-fashioned authorities.

"If the policy of centralization continues," said Mr. Tilden, in presiding over the Paphian revels at Rochester, "we shall reproduce on this continent precisely what we see to-day upon the European Continent." So far as this City is concerned, we need not wait half a century for the consummation. A million of people are placed under the absolute sway of an irresponsible conclave. If this is not centralism, what is? "It means the worst government," says Mr. Tilden, "that human invention ever devised or that human craft ever applied." He is quite right, only he does not seem to have been aware that he was describing the monstrous abuse which has grown up under the hands of the very men who sent him to preside over that disgusting political extravaganza at Rochester. Tweed and his confederates have scarcely left the community in possession of any rights. Their political privileges are practically suppressed by Mr. Tweed's agencies for preventing fair elections. Honest citizens have been practically disfranchised. Their property is taxed, not for their own good, but in order that adventurers may make vulgar displays of riches in our streets. Great enterprises in which people embarked their savings have been annexed by the "Ring" or their friends. The transactions in regard to the Erie Railroad, sanctioned by the Democratic Governor, could scarcely be imitated in safety in his own dominions by the Sultan of Turkey. They amounted to a wholesale confiscation of private property, and that property has since been squandered in the most profligate and licentious manner. Is this what Mr. Tilden means by returning to the good old times of Jefferson and Jackson? In these days people have no redress left to them when they are robbed. They might as well have been born on the estates of a feudal baron. The wrong-doers, so far from being severely punished, are in some measure popular; they show their faces unblushingly in social gatherings, and gentlemen of character and honor, like Mr. Samuel Tilden, condescend to become their mouth-pieces at political conventions. We must go back to the worst days of Rome or Venice to find any parallel to the system of government under which New-York is carried on at this moment.

It is a question for the Democratic Party outside this City to decide how much longer they can expect to exist saddled with the incubus of Tweed and his minions. The reputation of this set is now immeasurably worse than that of any political organization in the whole country. Their names are associated with all kinds of demoralization and pollution. It is safe to say that no party could go on much longer with such a crew as its leaders and representatives. The country Democrats must free themselves from the mass of knavery associated with the City Democracy if they hope to prosper in the future. For the Republicans there is only one course—systematic and determined hostility to the Tweed faction. It is inconceivable that any intelligent man can reflect on Tweed's wealth and Tweed's houses, and Fisk's exploits and Gov. Hoffman's connection with them, and then abstain, in idleness or indifference, from casting his vote next November against the whole pack.

ATTEMPT TO BREAK JAIL.

BOLD ATTACK ON THE JAIL OFFICERS—AN INTREPID FEMALE PRISONER.

LEWISTON, Me., Oct. 18.—A desperate and well-organized attempt was made by a number of prisoners to escape from the Auburn Jail at 6 o'clock P. M. to-day. Lewis Robinson, alias Smith, of Portland, a prisoner, struck the jailer, Littlefield, with a glass bottle, as the latter, followed by the turnkey, Washburne, was opening the jail door to serve supper to the prisoners. The jailer was knocked down, but he clutched Robinson and both went to the floor together. A prisoner named Allen struck the turnkey and knocked him down. Allen then escaped. The turnkey had a conflict with Robinson at the outside door, and discharged a revolver at him. The shot took effect in the scalp, and Robinson, followed by the turnkey, left the jail through the door, but was overhauled and brought back by the turnkey. A colored prisoner named Lee, also escaped. A dozen or more of the prisoners were about making off, when two or three of the loyal prisoners interfered, while a female prisoner, a girl named Shoppy, pushed back the crowd, locked the jail door, and stopped a further stampede. Lee was caught within five minutes after his escape. Allen is still at large. Neither officers nor prisoners were seriously injured. The prisoners intended to have made an attempt yesterday to escape, but were defeated.

GLEANINGS FROM THE MAILS

DOCTORS' BILLS.

A MAN NOT LIABLE FOR MEDICAL ATTENDANCE UPON GUESTS IN HIS HOUSE.

A few days ago Justice Walter, of Washington, had before him the case of Dr. Young against Mr. N. H. Miller, and after hearing the evidence he gave judgment for the defendant. The facts, as given by the *Star*, were that Dr. Young was called to defendant's house as consulting physician with Dr. Behrend, and by the consent and with the knowledge and assent of defendant rendered services to his nephew and niece. The bill was presented, and defendant refused to pay, on the ground that he was not liable. The Justice, in his decision, says: "The plaintiff knew that they were the nephew and niece of the defendant, and that they had property in Europe. If the defendant had requested the plaintiff to render service, as physician, to his nephew and niece, with the mutual understanding that defendant would pay for these services, there can be no doubt that defendant would have been bound to pay. If A requests B to render service to C, and B does so, and there are no circumstances connected with the transaction known to B, rebutting the idea that A meant to pay B, and B understood that A was to pay him, then the law implies the promise to pay, from the request, and it makes no difference whether A derives any benefit from the service or not, nor whether A is under any legal obligation to have the service rendered to C or not. But, if the circumstances put the plaintiff on the inquiry, as if A sends for B, a physician, to attend a sick man, a guest or boarder at A's house, whose bill A is under no obligation to pay, and who, presumptively, can pay his own bill, then the law presumes that A acted as the agent of C in sending for the physician, and raises no promise against A to pay the bill from the request. The promise is raised by the law against C. The reasons for this is that circumstances and appearances were enough to put B, the physician, on inquiry, from which he would have learned that C was a man able to pay his own bill, and the guest of A, and that A was under no legal obligation to pay the bills of C. These facts, thus made known to B, the physician, would rebut the idea that A expected or intended to pay, the bill and fasten the promise to pay on C, to whom the services were rendered. So in the case at bar, Dr. Young, the plaintiff, knew that the nephew and niece of Mr. Miller were guests in his house, that the law did not place Mr. Miller, the defendant, under any legal obligations to furnish them with medical advice and services. This was enough to have put him on inquiry, because it ought to have raised a question in his mind, whether Mr. Miller, the defendant, meant himself to pay for the services, or whether he was acting as the agent of his nephew and niece simply to call the doctor in. Had he made inquiry he would have found that the nephew and niece were not only not invited guests in Mr. Miller's house, but that they had came across the ocean without his knowledge to his house, and were allowed to remain there as an act of humanity and charity, and that they had property themselves sufficient to pay these physicians' bills, and that the defendant expected these bills to be paid out of their property. It makes no difference that the children's property was in Europe, because the reason why the promise of defendant is not implied from the request is that the facts known to Dr. Young repelled the implication, and if the promise is not implied from the request then there is no promise of defendant and no contract with defendant, and there can be no recovery against defendant. There was no expressed promise, and the facts known to Dr. Young were sufficient to rebut any implied promise. The law does raise an implied promise against the children, which can be enforced against their property, if the plaintiff will take the trouble and expense of doing so. Nor does it make any difference that Mr. Miller was, or may have been, under some moral obligation to see that these children had medical aid, and promised afterward to pay the bill. It is well settled that a mere moral obligation will not support a promise to pay. All the authorities agree on this. The legal obligation to provide for each other extends only to the natural relations of parent and child, and not to nephews and neices, uncles and aunts, &c. Blood relationship between collateral is a good consideration for a deed, &c., but not to support a parole promise to pay money."

SHERMAN ON LINCOLN.

Gen. Sherman's response, when called upon to speak at the dedication of the Lincoln monument in Springfield, Ill., last week, is thus reported by the *Journal* of that city:

GENTLEMEN: It was said that I had gone away wrongfully. It is not true. I came here with feelings of great devotion, desirous to see and hear all that could be said, and I did listen with intense patience to that most admirable and eloquent speech of our friend Gen. Oglesby, and I turned and looked at the statue of Lincoln when the flag dropped from it. I gazed upon it long and well, because I loved that face most well in life. I can bear him no greater affection than I do. I turned and went with Uncle Jesse Dubois to see the spot where his body rests. I also met the artist of the statue, Mead, whom I knew in Florence, Italy, and went with him to various points and viewed his work. Now, therefore, I think I have at last done full justice to the subject; and I have responded promptly to you, if you will have it so, with feelings of kindness for the call to appear in your presence, and if I could add one word or utter one single thought that would add a particle to the fame of Mr. Lincoln, I would say it now. But Mr. Lincoln's writings, his speeches, and his proclamations, all bear the stamp of an honest, fearless, great, and good man, and nothing is truer or better than what Gen. Oglesby has said, that true fame lies solidly only on pure character and blameless reputation. I believe that Mr. Lincoln's fame does so rest, as well as that of Washington, and that it will always be classified side by side with that of Washington. Surely no man ought to hope for a higher fame on the earth, and such fame will be Lincoln's. But the day is far passed, and we of our society have much yet to do, therefore I beg you to pardon me for saying no more than—thank you.

DEFALCATION IN A MAINE BANK.

The facts concerning the defalcation in a bank at Auburn, Me., are thus given by the Lewiston *Journal*: "A young man who has for several years been book-keeper at Auburn Bank has been detected in sundry peculations from the bank, amounting in the aggregate to less than $1,000. The irregularity was discovered by the cashier in this wise: Three years ago the cash account began to fall short of small sums, which at length reached an aggregate of $500 to $600. All efforts to find the source of the deficit were unavailing, and the cashier assumed the loss. Since that time slight additional deficiencies have occurred. A few months since an Auburn gentleman came into the bank one evening without his bank-book and deposited $92. Three months afterward the gentleman brought in his bank-book to have the entry made, when the cashier discovered that the $92 had never been entered on the books of the bank. The cashier, Mr. Jordan, could not recollect anything about the matter, supposing that he was in the bank at the time—evening—when the deposit was alleged to have been made. Recently he discovered that the evening of the $92 deposit, he (the cashier) was not in the bank, but the book-keeper was then probably in charge. Thereupon Mr. Jordan brought the matter before the book-keeper, and the latter acknowledged that he appropriated the $92 to his own use, and did not make any entry of the deposit in the books of the bank. A few days since, the book-keeper acknowledged the theft to the Directors, and in writing confessed it to this gentleman who made the deposit. The peculations of the book-keeper aggregate a little less than $1,000—a sum which his bondsmen make good to the savings bank. It is believed that the accounts of the bank are otherwise correct. Mr. Libbey, the former cashier, is making a thorough inspection of the affairs of the bank. The book-keeper left the city on Tuesday.

THE JANSENISTS IN HOLLAND.

The Dutch *Vaderland* has published the text of a note respecting the Jansenists in Holland which the Dutch Ministry prepared in 1871 for the German Government. After giving a sketch of the origin and history of Jansenism in Holland, it says: "In the year 1825 salaries from the Exchequer were granted to the three titular Bishops, but the Government refused to give to them the titles of Archbishop of Utrecht and Bishops of Haarlem and Deventer, as they were considered simply as Bishops. Not till 1853, the year of the restoration of the Catholic (Roman) Hierarchy in the Netherlands, did the Government waive their objection to give to the Jansenist titular Bishops the rank which they claimed, and to recognize the Jansenist Church as a particular community, under the name of "Church Community of the Old Episcopal Clergy." The Chapter and the Archdiocese of Utrecht, as well as the Bishop of Haarlem, possess considerable properties and capital. It is so likewise with most of the parishes, of which the number has now fallen off to twenty-five, while the Catholic (Roman) parishes in the five dioceses of the Netherlands have increased to 950. There exists a Jansenist seminary, where future priests are educated. A small seminary for the education of young men is attached to this rich foundation. The number of pupils studying theology is very small. The Jansenist clergy receive at present as an addition to their own revenues, salaries from the State amounting altogether to 118,000 florins annually. Of this sum the Archbishop of Utrecht receives 1,800 florins, the Bishop of Haarlem 1,300 florins, the Bishop of Deventer 700 florins, and the general secretary of these Bishops, 500 florins. Nineteen parish priests receive salaries, one of 700 florins, two of 500 florins, nine of 400 florins, six of 300 florins, and one of 100 florins. The entire staff of Jansenist clergy does not amount to more than thirty priests. In the five Dutch dioceses (Roman Catholic) there are more than 1,900 priests, without counting those employed in various Catholic establishments, and others no longer or temporarily not performing any service. Each of these five dioceses has a great and a small seminary, with altogether 1,200 pupils. The number of Jansenists in the Netherlands amounts to about 5,800, that of Catholics (Roman) to about 1,300,000. The Jansenists belong in general to the well-off middle class. They have few poor, and the church has in most of the parishes sufficient capital and revenues to take care abundantly of those who suffer from want.

THE BOSTON FLOWER MISSION.

The sixth season of the Boston Fruit and Flower Mission ended on Thursday, Oct. 15. The record of its five months' work is, as nearly as it can be given in figures, as follows: Number of contributions of flowers, 926; number of distributions, 21,720; number of contributions of fruit, 131; number of distributions, 2,024; number of towns represented, 56. About 8,000 more bouquets have been distributed this year than last, the supply of fruit has been larger, and the interest of the workers at the chapel has continued unabated. The nimble fingers of formers years have made quick work at the flower tables and tanks, and the willing feet have gone on their familiar rounds among the hospitals, dispensaries, work-rooms, schools, and the homes of the poor and sick, while many new helpers have come forward to this labor of love.

OBITUARY.

HON. NATHANIEL B. SHURTLEFF, M. D.

The death of Dr. Shurtleff, of Boston, is announced in a telegraphic dispatch from that city to-day. He died on Saturday night about 10 o'clock. On Sunday before last he suffered a shock of paralysis of the brain, but on Wednesday was so far improved that he attended a meeting of the Board of Overseers of Harvard College. On Saturday afternoon he was taken ill, and at 9 o'clock was attacked with a violent colic, and an hour later he died. Dr. Shurtleff was three times elected Mayor of Boston, the last term expiring in 1870. He was born in Boston June 29, 1810. His father, Dr. Nathaniel Shurtleff, was one of the most prominent physicians of his day. The foundation of Nathaniel Shurtleff's education was laid in the Boston public schools. After graduating there he entered the Round Hill School, at Northampton, Mass., then in charge of Mr. Bancroft, the historian, and spent a brief course preparatory to entering Harvard College, which he did at the early age of seventeen, and graduated in 1831, with Wendell Phillips, John Lothrop Motley, and others whose names have since been prominent in the literary world. He studied medicine, and entered upon a lucrative practice on the death of his father; but his love of scientific and antiquarian pursuits, which the possession of an ample fortune gave him means to indulge in, induced him to give much of his time to their study. He specially devoted his talents to the history of Boston, of which he had the most thorough knowledge; and that city owes to his industry a most elaborate account of the town since its colonization. His records of the colonial period, published by the State, are a miracle of industry and care. His character as an antiquarian spread abroad, and many of the most famous among the European societies placed his name in the lists of their honorary members. At home also there was a very extensive recognition of the peculiar merit of Dr. Shurtleff. Locally he filled many prominent offices, among them the Secretaryship of the Board of Trustees of Harvard College, and the Treasurership and Curatorship of the Boston Society of Natural History. The social standing of Dr. Shurtleff was high, and few men had more numerous or more devoted friends. His political leanings were always on the Democratic side, but he was never a partisan. From the moment the trouble with the South commenced he gave his support to the Government. One of his sons—a noble young man—fell on the field of battle, and a second gave his services throughout the war. In everything which could benefit the soldiers in the field Dr. Shurtleff took a leading part; and hundreds have been indebted to his private and unostentatious charity.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

THE "TIMES" AND THE DEMOCRATS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Have THE NEW-YORK TIMES mailed to me from the office for one month as I requested, postage paid. To me it is the only paper in the country worthy the confidence and support of an original Democrat like myself. Almost alone it battled with Democratic slaveocracy in 1860. Almost alone in New-York City it fought Democratic secession and Democratic mobs in 1863. Alone it fought Democratic plunderers until "Tweed" and other thieves were put in cages. It now wars against the present stock in trade—rum-holes and foreign votes—of secession Democracy, and it is as necessary to-day as the Republican Party is. L.

SOMERVILLE, Conn., Sunday, Oct. 11, 1874.

A CASE OF SUPPRESSION.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Mr. James Parton delivered a lecture in your City the other day, which was reported in full, as pretended, in the *Tribune*, and was sketched in the TIMES. In the latter, as well as in other papers, there was a reference made in the lecture to the good management of the Cunard Steam-ship Line, those managers being, I suppose, reckoned among Mr. Parton's "Kings of Business." Every word of this was suppressed in the "verbatim" report of the *Tribune*. On hunting over the paper to discover the cause of this omission, I found that the Cunard Company do not advertise in the *Tribune*, therefore Mr. Parton is not allowed to say in a printed report of his lecture what he thinks about that concern. I believe the young gentleman who edits that sheet is traveling about the country delivering lectures on "The Journalism of the Future." Is this case of deliberate suppression an example of the journalism of the present or of the future? TRAVELER.

ORANGE, N. J., Friday, Oct. 16, 1874.

TEACHERS IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Was there ever a more unequal conflict than now occurs in our public schools? There are sent to us crowds of lads of all ages, sizes, and capacities for our guidance and instruction. They come, and refuse control, giving sauciness for kind words, and jeering for entreaty. We are obliged to meet them with actually nothing. We cannot thrash them, we cannot keep them in for more than a half hour; they lie unto their parents when we charge them to their parents, and we are totally disarmed, and yet we must control our classes! The Board of Education has tied our hands behind our backs, and taunts us with incompetency. Now, give us back our defenses, and we teachers shall be successful. H. H.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19—1 A. M.—The barometer has fallen in the North-west, with south-east winds and warm, clear weather. Clear, cold weather, north-west winds, and slight change in barometer over the lakes. Northerly winds, cool, clear weather, and rising barometer in the Ohio Valley and Tennessee, and thence to the gulf and South Atlantic coasts. North-west winds, rising barometer, cooler, clear and clearing weather in the Middle and Eastern States. The rivers have fallen at Little Rock and Jefferson City, and risen at Nashville.

PROBABILITIES.

For the North-west and Upper Lakes, and southward to Missouri, falling barometer, south-east to south-west winds, warmer, and partly cloudy weather, with possibly rain in the former section.

For the lower lakes, and thence to the Ohio Valley, northerly winds, clear, cold weather, and slight changes of pressure.

For the Middle States and New-England, rising barometer, north-westerly and northerly winds, cooler and clear weather.

For Tennessee, the Gulf and South Atlantic States rising barometer, gentle north-west to north-east winds, cooler and generally clear weather.

Cautionary signals continue at Boston and Wood's Hole.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

	1873.	1874.		1873.	1874.
3 A. M.	53°	55°	3:30 P. M.	63°	53°
6 A. M.	53°	54°	6 P. M.	62°	47°
9 A. M.	57°	55°	9 P. M.	65°	45°
12 M.	62°	57°	12 P. M.	63°	43°

Average temperature yesterday.......51½°

Average temperature for corresponding date last year.......59¾°

A BARGE SUNK BY COLLISION WITH A BRIDGE.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Oct. 18.—A barge, belonging to Garner & Co., of the Dutchess Print Works, and laden with print goods, came in collision with the New-Hamburg draw-bridge last night, and sank. The loss is $15,000. The amount of insurance has not been ascertained.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

The following are additional Republican nominations in this State:

ERIE COUNTY.—Assembly, First District, John O'Brien; Second District, William W. Lawson.

CLINTON COUNTY.—For Member of Assembly, Shepard P. Bowen; District Attorney, S. A. Kellogg; Sheriff, John H. Hopkins; Justice of Sessions, Franklin P. Allen.

ALBANY COUNTY.—For Assembly, Second District, Christian Schirr; Third District, Henry W. Dwight; Fourth District, Waters W. Braman.

MONROE COUNTY.—For District Attorney, Edward B. Fenner; Coroners, Thomas B. V. Durand, Thomas W. Morrison, Henry C. Chamberlain; Justice of Sessions, Napoleon B. Jones.

IF PHRENOLOGY IS TRUE the large collection of Busts, Casts, Portraits and Skulls at No. 389 Broadway must be an interesting place to visit. Open daily free.—*Advertisement.*

Use the Eureka Machine Twist and Eureka Button-hole Twist. They will give perfect satisfaction.—*Advertisement.*

An Extraordinary Improvement in Artificial Teeth.

This beautiful denture, wonderfully (durable) light, cool, and thin, and connected with DR. M. LEVETT'S patent air-cells, OCCUPIES BUT SMALL SPACE IN THE MOUTH. Diploma awarded to Dr. M. LEVETT, the introducer of atmospheric pressure into dentistry in 1835. No. 37 West 23d st.

To the Consumptive.—WILBOR'S COMPOUND OF COD LIVER OIL AND LIME, without possessing the very nauseating flavor of the article as heretofore used, is endowed by the phosphate of lime with a healing property, which renders the oil doubly efficacious. Remarkable testimonials of its efficacy can be exhibited to those who desire to see them. Sold by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, Boston.

Hair Dye.—W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye is splendid; best in the world. Never fails. Established thirty-seven years. Sold by druggists everywhere. Sold and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S celebrated Wig and Toupée Factory, No. 16 Bond st., New-York.

Dyeing and Cleaning.—Take your dyeing and cleaning to the New-York Dyeing and Printing Establishment, Staten Island. Offices, Nos. 98 Duane st., 752 Broadway, 610 6th av., New-York; Nos. 166 and 168 Pierrepont st., Brooklyn, and No. 40 North 8th st., Philadelphia. Established fifty-five years.

In my Practice and Family Giles' Liniment Iodide Ammonia has given good results. MOSES D. VAN PELT, M. D., No. 243 West 42d st. Depot No. 451 6th av.

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Refreshing Fragrance.—LUNDBORG'S CALIFORNIA WATER, for the toilet and bath.

Pulmonary Complaints Permanently Cured by the use of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

For a fashionable Hat, of superior quality, go direct to the manufacturer, ESPENSCHEID, No. 118 Nassau st.

MARRIED.

BURROUGHS—SUTTON.—On Wednesday, Oct. 14, 1874, at the South Third Street Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, by Rev. J. D. Wells, D. D., J. HARRIS BURROUGHS to MARGARETTA M. SUTTON, both of Brooklyn.

☞ Trenton (N. J.) papers please copy.

CARLE—WILLETS.—On Fifth Day, the 15th inst., at the residence of the bride's parents, by Friends' ceremony, JOHN J. CARLE to CORNELIA P., daughter of Robert R. Willets, all of this City.

GOULD—DONALD.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Oct. 15, by Rev. Noah Hunt Schenck, D. D., Mr. JOHN JAY GOULD, of Boston, to Mrs. SARAH B., daughter of William Donald, of Brooklyn. No cards.

KING—TOMPKINS.—On Thursday, Oct. 15, by Rev. Edwin Harwood, D. D., ELIZABETH WRIGHT, youngest daughter of Daniel H. Tompkins, Esq., to JOHN A. KING, Jr.

McCAMUS—SMITH.—In Schenectady, Oct. 14, by Rev. Dr. Payne, WILLIAM C. McCAMUS and MARY P., daughter of Mr. D. Cady Smith, all of that city.

SMOCK—BEEKMAN.—At the First Reformed Church of Brooklyn, on Thursday, Oct. 15, by Rev. M. V. Schoonmaker, assisted by Rev. Wm. H. Campbell, D. D., President of Rutgers College, KATE E., youngest daughter of A. J. Beekman, Esq., to Prof. JOHN C. SMOCK, of New-Brunswick, N. J.

DIED.

CHRISTIE.—On Sunday evening, Oct. 18, MARY E. CHRISTIE, widow of the late David H. Christie.

☞ Notice of funeral hereafter.

COLE.—Oct. 16, AUGUSTUS E., son of Elisha and Emilie C. Cole, aged 25 years.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Monday, 19th inst., at 10:30 A. M., at his parents' residence, No. 168 East 70th st.

DUNHAM.—Oct. 17, CHARLOTTE TIFFANY, wife of James L. Dunham, and daughter of Hon. N. B. Morse.

Funeral services will be held at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, on Monday, Oct. 19, at 3 P. M.

GILES.—On Saturday, Oct. 17, CHARLES H. GILES, son of John S. Giles, in the 43d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Sands Street M. E. Church, Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Oct. 20, at 1 P. M.

GOPSILL.—On Saturday evening, 17th inst., Mrs. JANE, widow of the late Thomas Gopsill, in the 79th year of her age.

Funeral from her late residence, No. 262 Montgomery st., Van Vorst Park, Jersey City, on Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

HOFFMAN.—On Sunday, Oct. 18, HARRIET E., wife of Charles O. Hoffman, aged 63 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 592 Franklin av., on Thursday, Oct. 22, at 11 o'clock.

JAYNE.—In Brooklyn, Sunday morning, Oct. 18, 1874, Mrs. ELIZA E. JAYNE, in the 62d year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 135 Monroe st., Tuesday, 20th inst., at 1:30 o'clock P. M.

MONTGOMERY.—Suddenly, of disease of the heart, at his residence in this City, on Thursday evening, Oct. 15, Rev. HENRY EGLINTON MONTGOMERY, D. D., in the 54th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family and the clergy are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Church of the Incarnation, corner of 35th st. and Madison av., on Monday, Oct. 19, at 9 o'clock A. M.

NOTICE.—The members of the Executive Committee of the New-York Protestant Episcopal City Mission Society are hereby respectfully requested to meet at the Church of the Incarnation, Madison av., corner 35th st., on Monday, at 8:30 A. M., to attend the funeral of their late associate, Rev. HENRY E. MONTGOMERY, D. D.

J. H. HOLMES, Secretary.

PAINE.—At Brookline, Mass., on Friday, 16th inst., FRANCES, wife of William R. Paine, and daughter of the late William A. Crocker, of Taunton, Mass.

SHERIDAN.—Suddenly, on Saturday, Oct. 17, at her residence, No. 497 Hudson st., GEORGIANA, beloved wife of Thomas J. Sheridan, aged 28 years, 11 months, 28 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Perry Street M. E. Church, on Monday, at 1 o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Rahway for interment.

SCRIBA.—At Newark, N. J., on the 18th inst., ELIZA S., wife of Frederick G. Scriba.

The funeral will be held from her late residence, No. 68 Park place, on Tuesday, the 20th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

THOMAS.—At the residence of her son-in-law, Edward Hall, No. 91 Pennsylvania av., Newark, N. J., Oct. 17, 1874, JANE, wife of Benjamin Thomas, in the 70th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral at the above residence Tuesday, Oct. 20, at 2 P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AMERICANA.

Sale of a private library, comprising a choice and select collection of works on American history and biography, many of them exceedingly rare and valuable, viz.: Jefferson's Private Copy of his Notes on Virginia; the Courts-martial of Gens. Lee, St. Clair, Schuyler, and Arnold; the trial of Major Andre; an original miniature, by Tisdale, of John Paulding, &c., &c. The whole to be sold by auction at the Clinton Hall Sale-rooms, MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 19, commencing at 7:30 o'clock. The Messrs. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SOCIETY of St. Luke's Hospital will be held at the hospital on MONDAY EVENING, (19th inst.,) at 8 o'clock.

GEO. MACCULLOCH MILLER.

Dated NEW-YORK, Oct. 15, 1874.

TREES AND SHRUBS.

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A LUCID DESCRIPTION OF LIVER AND STOMACH DISEASES, by Dr. SPRENG, late member of New-York Academy of Medicine; mailed for ten cents. Address the author, No. 201 West 22d st. "This excellent treatise reflects great credit on its experienced author."—*Medical Lancet.*

"DEAFNESS AND CATARRH; CAUSES AND Treatment," by A. N. Williamson M. D., late Clinical Physician in the University Medical College; price, 10 cents. Address No. 28 East 20th st.

POLITICAL.

THE COMMITTEE APPOINTED BY THE REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE will receive applications for naturalization at No. 25 Chambers st., basement, from now until Oct. 23, 1874. Tickets can be obtained from the officers of the different Assembly District Associations.

WM. H. ALBERTSON, Chairman.
ROBERT B. BOYD,
CONSTANTINE NITZSCHE,
JOHN N. LANTHIER,
ISAAC O. HUNT,
DAVID H. CROWLEY,
JOHN ROBINSON.
AUGUSTUS SCHAFFEL, Clerk.

CITIZENS' AND REPUBLICAN NOMINATION, FOR MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY, (Sixteenth Assembly District,) COL. CHARLES E. L. HOLMES.

Capt. M. CREGAN, Chairman of Convention.

AN ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE WASHINGTON HEIGHTS REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN CLUB of the Nineteenth Assembly District will be held at Saufe Hall, 10th av. and 160th st., on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 19. Several eminent speakers will address the meeting.

MOLYNEUX BELL, President.

JOSEPH GILBERT, Secretary.

NINTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN nomination. For Assembly,

Wm. H. Gedney.

DAVID S. WENDELL, Sec. A. J. CAMPBELL, Ch'n.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATION. For Member of Assembly, Eleventh Assembly District, KNOX McAFEE.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange, on Saturday, Oct. 17, Richard V. Harnett, under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, Morgan Dayton, Esq., Referee, sold the three-story English basement brick house, with lot 25 by 91.11, No. 323 West Twentieth street, north side, 325 feet west of Eighth avenue, for $11,475, to George A. Blakely. The same auctioneer also sold under a similar court decree, Henry F. Pultz, Esq., Referee, the two-story and basement brick house with lot 18.9 by 99.11, No. 29 East One Hundred and Thirty-third street, north side, 306.6 feet east of Fifth avenue, for $6,175, to George Diosey, plaintiff in the legal action. No other business was transacted.

LAST WEEK'S BUSINESS.

The volume of business transacted at the Exchange during the past week has again been large, but nearly all the sales made have been so made under court orders in foreclosure, and the sales have all showed one thing, namely, that when effected the price realized has not been sufficient to cover incumbrances on the property. This would indicate that real estate at the present time is either very low, or that the estimate heretofore placed upon it has been too high. That the market is in a depressed condition all admit, and therefore for investors who have capital to control, now is an excellent time to purchase. The most important auction of the week was the sale on Tuesday, by Messrs. Ludlow & Co., of the Commonwealth Bank Building, on the north-west corner of Pine and Nassau streets, for $215,000, and the next, the sale by same firm, on Thursday, of property on the north-east corner of Bank and West streets for $135,500. (In reference to this sale, it was reported that the engines, boilers, &c., in the buildings sold, were disposed of with them, but we have since been informed that such was not the case.) The total value of City real estate sold for the week ending with Saturday, Oct. 17, amounted to $689,158, as against $632,964, the figures for the week previous. Thirteen Brooklyn lots were also sold at the Exchange, on Thursday, by Messrs. Muller & Co., for $36,010 in the aggregate.

In the matter of suburban sales, O. H. Pierson sold at South Orange, N. J., on Tuesday, nine plots for $3,760, and at Passaic, N. J., on Wednesday, eighty-three lots for $9,989; total, $13,749. The sale of property on the north-west shore of Staten Island, noticed for Thursday, by A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, owing to the lateness of the season and the fact that no satisfactory bids could be obtained for the lots offered, was indefinitely postponed.

As a feature of interest in the business proposed for the present week, the large number of sales announced at "public auction" is noticeable.

THIS WEEK'S AUCTIONS.

For the present week sales, as scheduled below, are announced, all taking place at the Exchange, except in such instances as are otherwise specially noted:

To-day, (Monday,) Oct. 19.

By Hugh N. Camp, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William H. Townley, Esq., Referee, of the premises No. 53 Suffolk street, west side, 175 feet north of Grand street, embracing a lot 25 by 100, with a two-story and basement frame house upon the front thereof, and a three-story and basement brick house in rear.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. P. O'Neill, Esq., Referee, of a house with lot 18.6 by 98.9, on West Twenty-eighth street, north side, 284 feet east of Ninth avenue.

By B. P. Fairchild, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Morgan Dayton, Esq., Referee, of a house and lot 20.2 by 57.5, on Second street, north side, 59.10 feet east of Avenue A.

By R. V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Maurice Leyne, Esq., Referee, of a frame house with plat 88.10 by 208.3 by 30.3 by 199.10, on West One Hundred and Fifty-second street, south side, extending through to One Hundred and Fifty-first street, 700 feet west of the Grand Boulevard.

By D. M. Seaman, assignee's sale, by order of the United States District Court, under the direction of James H. Moran, Esq., of the leasehold premises Nos. 128 and 130 Mercer street, with entrance from No. 585 Broadway, known as the "Metropolitan Theatre."

By Jere. Johnson, Jr., in Brooklyn, at Christian Yabr's Hotel, junction of Flushing avenue and Johnson street, at 12 M., public auction of 100 choice lots located in the Eighteenth Ward of Brooklyn, and situate respectively on Flushing, St. Nicholas, Wyckoff, and Gardner avenues, Starr, Troutman, Jefferson, Harrison, and Ingraham streets.

Tuesday, Oct. 20.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., public auction sale of the three-story and basement brick house, 23 by 60, with lot 108 feet deep, No. 104 West Fourteenth street, south side, 85 feet west of Sixth avenue. Also, similar sale of the three-story and basement brick house, 25 by 40, with lot 98.9 feet deep, No. 243 West Twenty-second street, north side, between Seventh and Eighth avenues.

By Richard V. Harnett, public auction sale of the five four-story brown-stone-front French-flat houses, each 20 by 65, with lots 100.11 feet deep, Nos. 502, 504, 506, 508, and 510 East One Hundred and Nineteenth street, south side, 128 feet east of Avenue A. Also, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Maurice Leyne, Esq., Referee, of a plot of five lots, together in size 101.1 by 70, on New avenue, south-east corner of One Hundred and Seventeenth street. Also, similar sale, William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of a four-story brown-stone front house, with (Goelet) lease of lot, 28.1 by 94 by 22.6 by 94.2, on First avenue, east side, 80 feet north of Fifty-sixth street, term of lease twenty years from May 1, 1870; ground rent $450 per annum.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr., public auction sale of the premises No. 163 Bleecker street, between Thompson and Sullivan streets, comprising a lot, 25 by 100, with two small two-story brick stores upon the front thereof, and a large brick building, used for manufacturing purposes, in rear. Also, similar sale, to close a partnership interest, of the four-story brown-stone-front house, with (Goelet) lease of lot, 20 by 100, No. 27 East Forty-sixth street, north side, 20 feet west of Madison avenue; ground rent $1,000 per annum.

By V. K. Stevenson, Jr., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, George S. Sedgwick, Referee, of a Spingler lease of the lot 25 by 103.3 on East Fifteenth street, south side, adjoining the Haight House. Term of lease fourteen years from Nov. 1.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of the business property No. 19 Barclay street and No. 24 Park place, embracing a lot 25.8 by 148.7 by 25.10 by 148.7, running through from street to street named, with building thereon covering same, and being 48.8 feet east of Church street.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, R. F. Farrell, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 15.6 by 100.11, on East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth street, south side, 110.6 feet west of Third avenue.

By A. H. Muller & Son, public auction sale of 180 valuable lots located in the city of Yonkers, Westchester County, and situated respectively on Park and Lake avenues, High street, and on Avenues D, E, and F, owned by the estate of Sampson Simson, deceased. The property lies on high ground, is within a short walk of the railroad depot, and via the Elevated Railway distant but one hour from Wall street, this City. As an investment superior advantages are here presented.

Wednesday, Oct. 21.

By George H. Scott, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William M. Hoes, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lease of lot, 20 by 74, on West Twenty-second street, south side, 80 feet east of Tenth avenue.

By Benjamin W. Hitchcock, at Flushing, Long Island, on the ground, at 12 M., public auction sale of the valuable property belonging to the estate of Thomas H. Leggett, deceased, comprising a large mansion house and lots, situate respectively on Main, Amity, Union, and Locust streets, in the midst of improvements, valuable now, and certain to increase in value. This is an important auction, and should attract attention. Maps of the property and free railway passes for the sale can be obtained at the auctioneer's office, No. 355 Third avenue, corner of Twenty-sixth street.

Thursday, Oct. 22.

By Richard V. Harnett, public auction sale of the following desirable City real estate: One four-story and basement brown-stone-front house, 21.10 by 50, with lot 80 feet deep, No. 131 Lexington avenue, east side, 44.2 feet south of Twenty-ninth street; one five-story and basement brick house, 20 by 50, with lot 60 feet deep, No. 796 Sixth avenue, east side, 20.5 feet north of Forty-fifth street; one four-story and basement French-roof brown-stone-front house, 16.10 by 50, with lot 100 feet deep, No. 119 East Fifty-fourth street, north side, 230.5 feet west of Lexington avenue, and two four-story and basement brown-stone-front houses, each 16.8 by 50, with lots 98.9 feet deep, Nos. 445 and 443 West 34th street, north side, 250 feet east of Tenth avenue.

By A. H. Muller & Son, executor's sale to clear the estate of Richard Jowens, deceased, of the premises, No. 71 Sullivan street, east side, between Broome and Spring streets, embracing a lot 25 by 100, with a three-story and basement brick-front building in front and a three-story frame building in rear.

By D. M. Seaman, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Thomas A. Rogers, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 20 by 100.11, on East One Hundred and Thirteenth street, north side, 260 feet east of Second avenue.

By Joseph McGuire, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Samuel Seymour, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land 35.8 by 204 and 42 by 204, on Seventy-eighth street, north side, extending through to Seventy-ninth street, 114.4 feet west of Ninth avenue.

By Quimby & Bissell, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Edward Patterson, Esq., Referee, of a lot with improvements on West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth street, south side, 375 feet east of Seventh avenue.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Charles Price, Esq., Referee, of three lots with improvements, each 25 by 100.5, on East Forty-fifth street, south side, 100 feet west of First avenue.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, public auction sale of the elegant country residence, located at New Rochelle, Westchester county, now owned and occupied by Mr. J. V. D. Loomis. The house is a three-story frame, 40 feet square, with extension 22 by 24, and is surrounded with 11 1.10 acres of land, handsomely laid out. A large stable is also on the property.

By O. H. Pierson, at Passaic, N. J., on the premises, at 2:30 P. M., public auction sale of four lots, each 20 by 146, on Lafayette avenue, corner of Grant street, and four lots, same size, on Paulison avenue, corner of Grant street.

Friday, Oct. 23.

By A. H. Muller & Son, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, Henry E. Beekman, Esq., Referee, of a lot, 25 by 100.10, on East One Hundred and Fourteenth street, north side, 328 feet west of First avenue.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of a house and lot, 20.5 by 75.10 by about 21 by 80, on Lexington avenue, south-east corner of Sixty-first street. Also, similar sale, George W. Denton, Esq., Referee, of a plot, 28 by 165, on Mill Brook, south of Westchester avenue, Morrisania, Twenty-third Ward.

By B. P. Fairchild, Supreme Court foreclosure sale of a house, with lot 25 by 100.5, on East Sixty-eighth street, north side, 175 feet east of Madison avenue.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, to close out a mechanic's lien, under the direction of William C. Conner, Sheriff, of two three-story brick buildings, with lots each 25 by 75, on Third avenue, west side, about 50 feet north of One Hundred and Sixteenth street.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, N. Jarvis, Jr., Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 25 by 100.5, on East Forty-sixth street, north side, 260 feet east of Fifth avenue.

By Blackwell & Utley, at Carpenter's Hotel, Morrisania, (Twenty-third Ward,) at 2 o'clock, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. O. Dykeman, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land on Inwood avenue, corner of High Bridge street, Morrisania.

Saturday, Oct. 24.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, N. Jarvis, Jr., Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 20.1 by 79.10, on Seventh avenue, west side, 19.10 feet south of One Hundred and Twenty-seventh street.

EXCHANGE SALES, SATURDAY, OCT. 17.

NEW-YORK.

By R. V. Harnett.

1 three-story English basement brick house and lot, No. 323 West 20th st., n. s., 325 ft. w. of 8th av.; lot, 25x91.11	$11,475
1 two-story and basement brick house and lot, No. 29 East 133d st., n. s., 306.6 ft. e. of 5th av.; lot, 18.9x99.11	6,175

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Friday, Oct. 16.

Elizabeth st., No. 61, w. s., 48 ft. s. of Hester st., 26x54; Henry Bischoff to George Rieckert	$16,000
Fulton st., No. 50, 24.11x14.8; C. H. White to Sarah J. Everdell, C. A. G., one-fifth part	4,000
Orchard st., No. 143, w. s., 50 ft. s. of Rivington st., 27x50.2; Mina, wife of William F. Easty, to Charles Tillman	17,000
27th st., s. s., 428 ft. e. of 9th av., 22x98.9; J. Hinds to W. J. Hinds	nom.
Same property; W. J. Hinds to Sarah Hinds	nom.
44th st., s. s., 58.9 ft. w. of Madison av., 17.10x85; Elizabeth B. T., wife of William R. H. Martin, to Kate B., wife of Dore Lyon	37,500
47th st., n. s., 145 ft. e. of 10th av., 20x100.5; A. S. Church, guardian, to J. N. Koster	14,000
53d st., n. s., 525 ft. w. of 10th av., 100x65.8; Emma F., wife of John L. Travis, to Granville P. Hawes	7,000
82d st., n. s., 57 ft. w. of 2d av., 35.6x51.1; also, lot on rear of above, 75 ft. w. of 2d av., 17.6x51.1; John A. J. Neafie to Frederick and Johanna Becker	18,000
87th st., s. s., 293.3 ft. e. of av. A, 18.3x62.9; B. Havanagh to Mary, wife of James Crow	12,000
117th st., n. s., 250 feet e. of 3d av., 25x100.10; F. A. Block, individually, and as survivor of Aline Block, to Julius Freiberg and Levi J. Workum	10,000
Madison av., e. s., 62.1 ft. s. of 84th st., 20x78.7; E. D. Duvall to J. A. Alexander	35,000
Morse av., n. w. s. 100 ft. s. w. of 7th st., runs n. 100 ft., thence s. w. 25 ft., thence again n. w. 40 ft., thence s. w. 12.3 ft., thence s. e. 140 ft. to Morse av., thence n. e. 71 ft., Morrisania; Catharine Julian, widow, to William J. Brewster	4,100
Opdyke av., s. s., 275 ft. w. of 2d st., 25x100, Woodlawn Heights; C. Vredenburgh to J. Regan	275
1st av., No. 899, w. s., 74.1 ft. n. of 23d st., 24.8x100, except strip off s. s. 75 ft. of 1st av., 4.8x25; Kate B., wife of Dore Lyon, to William R. H. Martin	27,250
3d av., w. s., 75.4 ft. n. of Lot No. 2, being part of lot No. 2, map Morrisania, 25x100; Anna M. Mott, widow, to J. Corbett	2,800
King's Bridge Road, n. w. corner 154th st., 101.1x246; W. H. Leonard, Referee, to J. Kelly; partition	40,000

LEASEHOLD CONVEYANCE.

10th st., s. s., 180 ft. w. of 3d av., 20x92.6; 10th st., s. s., 160 ft. w. of 3d av., 20x92.6; Sarah Seacord to Augusta M. Seacord.

LEASE RECORDED.

60th st., s. s., 59th st., n. s., on bulkhead Hudson River, 4 years' lease from May, 1873; Joseph R. Frith and William A. Hinchman to William H. Vanderbilt	15,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

A FINE BUSINESS CORNER, 26X80 FEET, on Front st., near South Ferry, will be sold at a low figure, and on easy terms. The present tenants will pay over ten per cent. rent for same, on a lease.
J. N. WYCKOFF & CO., No. 21 Park row.

A—NO. 51 WEST 42D ST., OPPOSITE RESERvoir Park.—This elegantly planned and located, medium-size dwelling, with stable in rear, for sale at a bargain.
V. K. STEVENSON, JR.,
No. 11 Pine st., or No. 31 East 17th st.

FOR SALE—THE BROWN-STONE HOUSE WITH lot, 18.6x102 feet, No. 110 East 80th st., near 4th av., newly painted and in excellent condition. Inquire on the premises, or of TATHAM & BROTHERS, No. 82 Beekman st.

A BARGAIN!—TWO NEW FOUR-STORY DWELLings as cheap as any in the City, 62d st., 174 feet west of Broadway; cabinet finish; $20,000 each. Also for sale or to let, partially furnished dwelling.
WM. BEDELL, No. 308 West 58th st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP AND ON EASY TERMS, A small-sized brown-stone front house in West 48th st.; first-class order, and all conveniences. Address T. B. B., Box No. 2,248 New-York Post Office.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

TO CAPITALISTS.—A LARGE TRACT OF land, comprising about 250 lots, within four and a half miles of City Hall, New-York. It is situated in the town of Newtown, Long Island, about one mile from Hunter's Point Ferry. The land is a level plateau about sixty feet above tide-water, and commands extensive views over the surrounding country. The freight railroad of the South-Side Road runs at the foot of the hill adjoining the property. This route will probably soon be the main passenger line of the company. Horse-cars from Hunter's Point and Grand Street Ferries run within a few blocks. Will be sold on easy terms. Improved City property would be taken in payment. For full particulars apply to
H. H. CAMMANN,
No. 25 Pine st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, FURNISHED.—ROselle, N. J. Apply on premises, corner Chestnut st. and 6th av.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

ESTATE OF THOMAS T. FERRIS, DECEASED.

FORTY-SIX
VALUABLE CENTRAL PARK LOTS
ON
8TH AND 9TH AVS.,
69TH, 70TH, 77TH, 79TH, 81ST, AND 82D STS.,
including several prominent corners and LARGE PLOTS,
suitable for
PUBLIC BUILDINGS, CHURCHES, &c.,
will be sold at auction on
MONDAY, OCT. 26,

at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.

Two-thirds of the purchase money may remain on mortgage. Maps at the office of

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine st.,
Or of JOHN M. PINKNEY,
No. 19 Barclay st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

180 LOTS
in the
CITY OF YONKERS.
The estate of the late
SAMPSON SIMSON
To be sold at auction on
TUESDAY, OCT. 20,

at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York.

These lots are situated on PARK and LAKE AVS., HIGH ST., and AVENUES D, E and F, and command extensive views of the HUDSON RIVER, and being only a few minutes' walk from the railroad depot, are very desirable for immediate improvement. There are hourly trains from New-York to Yonkers, and the time to Wall st. by Elevated Railroad is only about one hour. Sixty per cent. on bond and mortgage.

Descriptive maps at the office of ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine st., New-York.

V. K. STEVENSON, JR., Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE, UNDER FORECLOSure, by George S. Sedgwick, Esq., Referee. Will sell by public auction at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Oct. 20, 1874, at 12 M., all that valuable Spingler leasehold lot of land on south side of 15th st., between Broadway and 5th av., adjoining the Haight House, only 150 feet east of 5th av. Lease has fourteen years to run from Nov. 1, 1874. Lot 25x103.3. Terms of sale, ten per cent. and the auctioneer's fee to be paid in cash, and the balance in thirty days.

Apply to Messrs. BLATCHFORD, SEWARD, GRISWOLD & DA COSTA, plaintiff's attorneys, No. 29 Nassau st., or to V. K. STEVENSON, JR., auctioneer, No. 11 Pine st., or No. 31 East 17th st.

HUGH N. CAMP, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE TENEMENT PROPERTY IN New-York City for sale by order of Supreme Court.—Two houses on full-sized lot, known as No. 53 Suffolk st., near Grand. Sale takes place MONDAY, Oct. 19, 1874, at 12 o'clock noon, at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.
HUGH N. CAMP, Auctioneer.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ONLY ONCE IN A LIFETIME.

A CHANCE TO BECOME RICH
BY BUYING ONE LOT.
DO NOT FAIL TO ATTEND
HITCHCOCK'S GREAT AUCTION OF THE FAMOUS
LEGGETT PROPERTY,
IN THE VERY
BUSINESS CENTRE OF FLUSHING.
To be sold in lots to the highest bidders,
And also the commodious Mansion, containing sixteen rooms,

On Wednesday, Oct. 21,
AT NOON.

By virtue of a contract with the executors of the estate of the late Thomas H. Leggett, deceased, the most valuable property in Flushing, situate on Main, Amity, Union, and (new) Locust sts., surrounded by stores, and in the centre of traffic and travel, will be offered on terms within the reach of all. In all our business experience we never have been able to offer, heretofore, so valuable property upon such marvelously

EASY TERMS OF PAYMENT.

ONLY 10 PER CENT. ON DAY OF SALE,
ONLY 20 PER CENT. ON OCT. 28, INST.,
And 5 and 10 YEARS' TIME for BALANCE.

It is but fair to estimate that these
LOTS WILL DOUBLE IN VALUE IN FIVE YEARS,
and more than likely
BE WORTH $20,000 EACH IN TEN YEARS.

In comparison, it would be like buying property on Broadway, New-York, at the prices of twenty years ago, and getting the increased value of it to-day.

There will be NO FREE LUNCH, and no extraneous inducements to visitors. Only those are invited who desire to secure really valuable property for business and for residence, and those who are seeking the best modes of investment.

Flushing now has excellent sewage, gas, water in pipes, and all the conveniences of New-York City; 120 trains daily; seven depots; fare ten cents on Long Island Railroad, (at right-hand side of ferry at Hunter's Point.)

Visitors can take James slip ferry-boat at 10 or 11 A. M., or cross Thirty-fourth street at 10:15 or 11:15, and take train at 10.30 or 11:30, and return at pleasure. Maps and free passes can be had of G. Edward Carll, Auctioneer, in Flushing, and at

BENJ. W. HITCHCOCK'S
REAL ESTATE HEAD-QUARTERS,
NO. 355 3D AV., CORNER 26TH ST., NEW-YORK.

SIXTY-THIRD STREET.—COURT OF COMmon Pleas for the City and County of New-York.—JOHN ROSE against JAMES ROSE, David McAdam, Louisa Thurman, late Louisa Oberlander, and Isidor Rosenthal.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made in the above-entitled action, the undersigned, Referee named therein, will sell at public auction, by Anthony J. Bleecker & Son, auctioneers, on the 9th day of November, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, the following described premises: That certain indenture of lease bearing date the 29th day of April, eighteen hundred and seventy, made by Peter Goelet to Nathaniel J. Burchell, of all the premises hereinafter described, for the full and end term of twenty years, from the 1st day of May, 1870, yielding and paying therefor to the said lessor the yearly rent or sum of four hundred and fifty dollars, in equal quarterly payments, which said lease was recorded in the office of the Register of the said City and County of New-York, in Liber 1,135 of Conveyances, page 455, on the 4th day of May, 1870, and also the leasehold premises thereby demised, and described as follows, to wit:

All that certain lot of land, together with the dwelling house thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Nineteenth Ward of the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Sixty-third street, distant one hundred feet westerly from the north-west corner of Third avenue and Sixty-third street, thence running westerly along said Sixty-third street twenty feet, thence northerly parallel with Third avenue one hundred feet five inches to the centre line of the block: thence easterly along said centre line and parallel with Sixty-third street twenty feet; thence southerly parallel with Third avenue one hundred feet five inches to the northerly side of Sixty-third street at the point or place of beginning, together with all and singular the edifices, buildings, rights, members, privileges, and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining; and also all the estate, right, title, interest, and term of years yet to come and unexpired, property, possession, claim, and demand whatsoever of said Nathaniel J. Burchell and those claiming title through or under him, in and to the said demised premises and every part thereof, with the appurtenances, and also the said indenture of lease and every clause, articles and condition therein expressed and contained, subject, nevertheless, to the rents, covenants, and conditions in said indenture of lease mentioned.—Dated 17th of October, 1874.

WILLIAM WATSON, Referee.
PADDOCK & CANNON, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE
of House and Lot NO. 71 SULLIVAN ST.,
on THURSDAY, OCT 22,
at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.

SALE ABSOLUTE.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
Auctioneers,
No. 7 Pine st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

A NUMBER OF CHOICE HOUSES TO RENT for the Winter; 5th av., near Brevoort House; 17th st., 19th st., 22d st., 41st st., 42d st., 46th st., and 51st st., all near 5th av., and elegantly furnished; reduced rents.
OGDEN & CLARK,
Broadway and 17th st.

$175 A MONTH.—AN EXQUISITELY-FURnished house to rent, 55th st., near Lexington av.: a perfect home for small family; also others in the same and other locations.
OGDEN & CLARK,
Broadway and 17th st.

TO LET—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, AT Rye, N. Y., a cottage-house of eight rooms; rent $350 per annum.
ARTHUR COLLINS,
No. 58 Cliff st., New-York.

NO. 25 WEST 45TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—Four-story brown stone house, newly painted, to lease. No. 371 Broadway.

TO LET—NO. 37 WEST 45TH ST., FOUR-STORY, brown-stone, in good order, and with parlor carpets. Rent $200 per month. Apply on the premises.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO RENT—THE MOST ELIGIBLE OFFICES IN the National Shoe and Leather Bank building, on the second floor, suitable for an insurance company, (now occupied by the Berkshire Life.) Possession given May 1. For particulars inquire at above-named bank.

OPPOSITE RESERVOIR PARK, 42D ST., desirable four-story, 21 foot high-stoop, stone dwelling; beautiful order; well furnished; rent low to a small private family.
V. K. STEVENSON,
No. 11 Pine st., and No. 31 East 17th st.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st.; five stories and cellar, 50x90. Inquire on premises.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE DWELLING FIVE OR six rooms, suitable for pleasant housekeeping, by a quiet family of three adults, between 1st and 8th avs. and below 28th st. Address J. W. P., Box No. 187 *Times* Office, for three days.

AUCTION SALES.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Oct. 10, 1874.
THE NAVY DEPARTMENT WILL OFFER for sale at public auction, at the Naval Station, New-London, Conn., on MONDAY the 9th day of November, 1874, at 12 o'clock M., the Sectional Dry Dock now at that station.

This dry dock consists of five sections, each having a main tank 74 feet long, 35 feet wide, and 10 feet 6 inches deep, with two end-floats, each 30 feet 10 inches long, 12 feet wide, and 5 feet 6 inches deep, with the necessary machinery.

The dock is calculated to receive a vessel 230 feet long, 46 feet beam, 16 feet draft of water, and 2,200 tons displacement.

The dock, and the inventory of articles to be sold with it, can be examined at any time before the day of sale on application to the commandant of the station.

Twenty per centum of the whole amount of the purchase money must be deposited at the time of sale, the balance within ten days from the date of confirmation of sale by the department, and the dock purchased must be removed from the station within two weeks from the date of such confirmation.

If not confirmed, the money deposited will be returned.

The Government reserves the right to withdraw the dock from sale at any time, and to reject any bid or offer which may be considered inadequate.

EDWARD W. BAXTER, Auctioneer.

RETAIL FURNITURE SALE.

EDWARD W. BAXTER & CO., Furniture Manufacturers, will sell at auction at their ware-rooms, Nos. 202 and 204 Canal st.,

MONDAY, Oct. 19,
TUESDAY, Oct. 20,
WEDNESDAY, Oct. 21,

at 12 o'clock each day, from their large stock of furniture, all of which is warranted to be well made and to be durable, both large and small lots to suit the wants of those who are refurnishing for the Fall and Winter. Every variety of furniture will be offered at this sale.

The goods will be on exhibition each morning, and obliging salesmen will show the furniture and take memoranda to put up such articles as customers may select, which will in every case be sold without reserve.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

The Police Department will sell at auction, Oct. 23, 1874, one scow lying at the foot of 96th st., East River. For particulars see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

FURNITURE.

T. G. SELLEW,
DESKS,
OFFICE AND LIBRARY FURNITURE,
No. 103 Fulton st.,
NEW-YORK.
BANKS AND OFFICES FITTED UP.
Fine Cylinder Desks.

WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS for FURNITURE, CARPETS, and BEDDING, at B. M. COWPERTHWAITE & CO.'S, Nos. 155 and 157 Chatham st. An immense stock and low prices.

MISFIT CARPETS.—GOOD SECOND-HAND AND misfit carpets a specialty; all sizes, rich patterns, very cheap. 112 Fulton st., near Nassau, side entrance.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

CHAMBER-WORK AND WAITING, OR Take care of Children.—By a neat and tidy young woman, with the best City reference; would like a place in the City or country; is an experienced chamber-maid, an excellent waitress, and very fond of children. Can be seen until suited at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway; inquire for M. C.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A Protestant young woman whom we know, in a private family; is an experienced chamber-maid and a first-class waitress, and can furnish the best reference from last place. Can be seen until suited at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway; inquire for M. G.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a German Protestant young woman; is an experienced chamber-maid and a first-class seamstress; can furnish unexceptionable references. Apply at Odell's Deutsches Arbeits Bureau, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway; inquire for J.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat and tidy, willing and obliging young woman in a private family; is an experienced chamber-maid and a first-class waitress; can furnish unexceptionable City reference. Can be seen at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway; inquire for M. S.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, OR nurse.—By an English Protestant woman, who is an experienced chamber-maid and first-class waitress and very fond of children, and also a plain seamstress; can furnish the best of reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway; inquire for A. G. D.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat and tidy young woman, with four years' reference from last place, in a private family or first-class boarding-house; moderate wages. Can be seen until suited at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway; inquire for J. T.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A Scotch Protestant young woman; is an experienced chamber-maid and thorough waitress; would like a place in a private family; can furnish undoubted reference from last place. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway; inquire for E. M.

CHAMBER-MAID AND NURSE AND Seamstress.—By a young woman, with six years' references from her last place, to do chamber-work and take care of growing children; is also a good plain seamstress. Can be seen at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway. Inquire for E. B.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A FIRST-CLASS CHAMber-maid in a private family; very particular and well recommended; she is altogether a desirable person; has no objection to do some sewing, or assist in taking care of children. Seen at Odell's Bureau, No. 109 West 34th st., near Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young woman who is a first-class waitress and an experienced chamber-maid; also a plain seamstress; would like a place in a private family; can furnish the very best City reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway; inquire for E. W.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN, AS FIRST-CLASS cook; makes excellent bread and biscuit, soups, desserts, jellies, preserves, &c.; also, pastry, creams, ices, &c.; can furnish reference that will bear the strictest investigation. Can be seen until suited at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway; inquire for R. C.

COOK AND ASSIST WITH THE WASHING.—By a young woman, who is an excellent cook, in a private family; makes all kinds of soups, desserts, preserves, &c.; is also a good bread and biscuit maker; will assist with the washing; can furnish good reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway; inquire for M. H.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A REspectable woman, with eight years' reference from her last place, (lady can be seen,) in a private family; is an excellent cook, makes nice soups, jellies, &c., and a superior laundress. Can be seen at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway; inquire for T. A. R.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS SUPErior family cook; makes excellent bread and biscuit; makes all kinds of soups; understands cooking game and poultry thoroughly; makes pastry, creams, ices, jellies, &c.; can furnish undoubted references. Can be seen at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway; inquire for M. F.

COOK.—A LADY WISHES TO GET A PLACE FOR her cook, whom she has known for 15 years; she is an Irish Protestant woman, and a first-class cook; makes all kinds of soups, desserts, jellies, &c., also pastry; City or country; moderate wages. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway; inquire for E. G.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, WHO is an excellent family cook; would like a place in City or country; makes all kinds of soups, desserts, pastry, &c.; is also an excellent bread and biscuit baker, and willing to assist with the washing; can furnish the very best of reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway. Inquire for K. G.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—A NEAT and tidy young woman, who is a good family cook and an excellent bread and biscuit baker, and a superior laundress, would like a place in City or country; can furnish unexceptionable reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; makes excellent soups, desserts, jellies, preserves, &c.; bones and lards; can furnish the very best of reference from last employer. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway. Inquire for M. A. O.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; makes all kinds of soups, desserts, jellies, preserves, &c.; can furnish the very best of reference from last employer. Can be seen until suited at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway. Inquire for J. L.

COOK.—BY A FRENCH WOMAN AS PROFESSED cook; understands all kinds of cooking, also pastry; can furnish undoubted references from the first families in this City; wages $30, or would go in a small family for $25. Can be seen, until suited, at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway. Inquire for P.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A strong young woman; is a good family cook; makes excellent bread and biscuit, soups, &c.; is also a first rate laundress, and can furnish the best reference from last place. Can be seen until suited at Odell's Agency, 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway; inquire for S. G.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; makes all kinds of soups, desserts, jellies, preserves, &c.; also game and poultry, and pastry, creams, ices, &c; can furnish undoubted reference from last place. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway; references investigated.

COOK.—BY A SWEDISH PROTESTANT WOMAN AS first-class cook; makes all kinds of nice soups, desserts, jellies, preserves, &c.; also, pastry, creams, ices, &c.; is an excellent bread and biscuit baker, and can furnish the very best reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

HOUSE-KEEPER.—A REFINED FRENCH LADY would like a place as house-keeper or governess in a private family or first-class boarding-house in City or country; can furnish undoubted reference for capability, honesty, &c. Can be seen until suited at Odell's French Bureau, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway; inquire for A.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A STRONG YOUNG WOMAN, who understands plain cooking, washing, and ironing; would like a place in a private family; can furnish superior reference, and will go at moderate wages. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway. Inquire for K. M.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS, OR Chamber-maid.—By a refined young woman; is an excellent hair-dresser, dress-maker, a first-class seamstress; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's and Grover & Baker's machines; or would take a place as chamber-maid; can furnish superior reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway; inquire for S. M.

LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY a young Protestant woman, with two years' reference, as laundress; flutes, puffs, polishes, &c.; can do up all kinds of ladies' fineries, and will do chamber-work; can furnish good reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway; inquire for M. P.

LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY a young woman whom we have known for several years; would like a place as first-class laundress and chamber-maid; is thorough in both branches, and has reference from last employer, who can be seen. Can be seen until suited at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway; inquire for A. C.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A SWEDISH PROTESTANT woman as first-class laundress; flutes, puffs, polishes, &c.; can do up all kinds of ladies' fineries in superior style; can furnish the very best of reference. Apply at Odell's Swedish Bureau, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway; inquire for C. E.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-class laundress; flutes, puffs, polishes, &c.; can do up all kinds of ladies' fineries in superior style; can furnish the very best reference from last employer. Can be seen until suited at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway; inquire for M. McG.

NURSE AND PLAIN SEWING.—BY A VERY respectable, neat and tidy Protestant young woman; would like a place to take care of small or growing children; is also a good plain seamstress, and can furnish undoubted references. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway; inquire for F. J.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG Frenchwoman whom we know, and whose reference is registered at our office; would like a place to take care of small or growing children; is an excellent seamstress, and will go at moderate wages. Can be seen until suited at Odell's French Bureau, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway; inquire for C. D.

NURSE FOR AN INFANT.—BY A RESPECTable woman whom we have known for several years, to bring up an infant on the bottle; is thoroughly experienced, and can furnish reference that will bear the strictest investigation. Can be seen at Odell's Agency, 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway; inquire for S. B.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT WOMAN, who is very fond of children; would like a place to take care of small or growing children; is also a good plain seamstress, and can furnish the best reference. Can be seen until suited at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway; inquire for S. C.

WAITRESS OR CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A very neat young woman, who is a thorough waitress and an excellent chamber-maid; would like a place in a private family or first-class boarding-house; can furnish the best reference. Can be seen at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway; inquire for A. C.

WAITRESS.—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE young woman; neat, tidy, and a thorough waitress; can clean and keep silver, and get up all kinds of salads in the best manner; can take the place of a man; very best City testimonials. Apply at Odell's, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A Protestant young woman; is a thorough waitress; understands salads, care of silver, &c.; is perfectly trustworthy; several years' reference; is bright and tidy. Can be seen at Odell's, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

WAITRESS.—BY AN ACTIVE, LIGHT, PROTESTant girl, thoroughly competent in preparing salads, dressings, taking care of silver; in a word, capable of taking a first-class man's place; references unexceptionable. Can be seen at Odell's, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS, who understands the getting up of salads, care of silver, course of dinner, waiting in all its branches; can take a waiter-man's place; first-class City reference. Apply at Odell's, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A LADY WHO HAS HAD MUCH EXPErience in teaching, having a part of her time unoccupied, would like to make an engagement in a school or to give private lessons; the best of references can be given. Address A. M., Box No. 29 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

A VARIETY OF GOOD SERVANT GIRLS, good cooks, and reliable help of all nations, American, German, Swedish, Irish, English, Scotch, and good tidy colored help, for City or country, at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

AT BEDELL'S, NOS. 340 AND 342 4TH AV., families returning from the country will find a large supply of first-class servants, both Protestant and Catholic, of all nations and capacities; also waiters, coachmen, and useful men.

AT BONGRAND'S FRENCH OFFICE, NO. 1,233 Broadway, near 30th st., is daily found, for all situations, the most reliable help of all nationalities. No. 1,233 Broadway.

AT THE SWEDISH OFFICE, NO. 108 EAST 27th st., Swedish, German, and French servants only, male and female, for all positions.
MAURICE LINDGUIST, (Swede,) Proprietor.

AT PELTON & CO.'S, NO. 645 6TH AV., FORmerly with Bedell—Competent and reliable servants; highly recommended; both Protestant and Catholic; for City and country.

AT JACQUIN'S FRENCH AND GERMAN Bureau can be found reliable servants for all household duties; orders promptly filled. No. 621 6th av., near 36th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable German girl; is willing and obliging, and understands her business thoroughly; has excellent reference from her last place; City or country. Apply at Mr. Lowe's, Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery; entrance on Bleecker st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat, tidy young girl, who understands her duties thoroughly; is quick and orderly, and a good waitress; understands the care of silver, preparing of salads, &c.; has good City recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, (colored,) who is also an excellent laundress, waitress, or house-work; has several years' City references; is bright, tidy, pleasant. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG SWEDISH girl; thoroughly understands her duties; is quick and thorough, and has filled a similar position before; first-class reference. Can be seen at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

CHAMBER-MAID, WAITRESS, OR HOUSEwork.—By a tidy young girl; is thoroughly capable, neat, and obliging, and willing to make herself useful; best reference. Can be engaged at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEWING, OR CHAMBERmaid and waitress.—By a young Protestant girl; good reference; would go for $12 in an easy place. Apply Monday and Tuesday at No. 87 Christopher st., from 10 to 4 o'clock, room No. 14.

CHAMBER-WORK.—BY A YOUNG SWEDISH girl, speaking English; is willing to do anything required; is smart and active; has lived out but a short time; wages moderate; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY AN EXPERIENCED young woman as chamber-maid and waitress, or to assist in the washing; best of references for capability, &c., from her last employer. Apply at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 526 6th av., between 31st and 32d sts.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL, AS chamber-maid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress; has two years' City reference from last employer; prefers a good home to high wages. Call at No. 301 24th st., near 2d av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A COMPETENT person to do chamber-work and plain sewing, or would assist with grown children; best City reference. Address No. 525 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, WHO is a first-class chamber-maid and plain seamstress; would wait on a lady, or do fine washing. Call at present employer's, No. 12 West 19th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A COMPETENT person to do chamber-work and plain sewing, or would assist with grown children; best City reference. Address No. 257 Madison av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman (English Protestant) as first-class chamber-maid and plain sewer in a private family; has good City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl; to do chamber work and waiting, or would take care of a baby, and do plain sewing; City reference. Call at No. 147 East 32d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS AND TO assist in the washing and ironing; good City reference. Call at No. 137 West 28th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE colored girl, as chamber-maid, waitress, or sewing. Call at No. 619 8th av., near 40th st., for one week.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY AN ACTIVE, TIDY young woman as chamber-maid and seamstress in a private family; best City reference. Call at 803 6th av.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN, highly respectable, and a very good cook; country or City; very best City testimonials; will do washing; meats, game, soups, fowls, pastries, creams, jellies; get up nice side dishes; excellent bread, biscuit, and all other baking. Call at Bookham's, removed to No. 309 4th av.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A mother and daughter, who will take a place either City or country; mother is a good cook; makes best bread and biscuits; also understands the care of milk and butter; daughter is a neat, tidy chamber-maid, and a good waitress; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK, &c.—BY A SMART, CAPABLE GIRL, TO DO cooking, washing, and ironing, or general house-work; good cook and excellent washer and ironer; a respectful, economical, and neat servant; highly recommended; City or country. Call at No. 115 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—BY A quiet, well-experienced young woman, who is a good cook; makes best soups, bread, biscuits, pastries, &c.; is also an excellent washer and ironer; has best City recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK.—COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, BY AN English Protestant young woman. Highly respectable; excellent cook; good washer and ironer; excellent bread and biscuit baker; very highest testimonials for honesty and sobriety. Call at Bookham's, removed to No. 309 4th av.

COOK, WASHER, IRONER, AND HOUSE-WORK, by a Protestant North of Ireland woman. Very good cook; good washer and ironer; willing to go to the country, and make herself generally useful; good testimonials. Call at Bookham's, removed to 309 4th av.

COOK.—BY A FRENCH WOMAN; VERY SUPERIOR; is a thorough good French and English cook—meats, game, bone, lard, pastries, creams, jellies; can get up all kinds of nice side-dishes, excellent baker, &c.; very highest testimonials; country or City. Apply at Bookham's, removed to No. 309 4th av.

COOK.—IN CITY OR COUNTRY, BY A SUPERIOR cook; is an excellent bread and pastry cook; thoroughly understands her duties; is neat and very obliging; best of references from last employer. Apply at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 526 6th av., between 31st and 32d sts.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, OR GENeral housework.—By a respectable German girl; is a first-rate laundress, and good family cook; has very good City references; City or country. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker st.

COOK.—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT WOMAN; is a first-class cook; City or country; is a very quiet, reliable, satisfactory person as well; has best City references. Call at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST cook; understands her business thoroughly; City or country, country preferred; can take care of milk and butter, if required; best reference from last place. No. 307 5th av.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO RESPECTable young girls; one as good plain cook, washer, and ironer; the other as chamber-maid and waitress; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 156 East 29th st.

COOK.—BY A SWEDISH WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook; has the best City references; is competent in all kinds of cooking; can do her own kitchen-work; is good tempered and economical; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, AS FIRST-class cook in a private family; understands all kinds of nice cooking desired in a gentleman's family; unexceptionable City reference. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

COOK.—IN A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY; THOROUGHly understands her calling; cooking in all its branches; best City reference from her last place for four years. Call or address for two days Advertiser, No. 525 6th av., in the hair store.

COOK.—BY A WELL-RECOMMENDED RESPECTAble woman as first-class family cook; can get up a good dinner; makes pastry well; also, desserts, &c.; would do some washing. Can be engaged at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

COOK, &c.—BY A SMART, ACTIVE YOUNG WOMan as plain cook, washer, and ironer, or general house-work in a small family; best of references from her last place. Apply at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 526 6th av., between 31st and 32d sts.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-AGED PROTestant American woman as first-class cook in a small private family; no objection to assist with the washing and ironing; has excellent City reference. Apply, or can be seen at No. 694 4th av., between 9th and 10th sts.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN AS good cook; understands baking and pastry, and soups of all kinds; would assist with coarse washing; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st., near 7th av.

COOK.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL AS COOK, WASHer, and ironer in a small family; speaks English; is a good plain cook, an excellent washer and ironer, willing and obliging, and very clean about her work. Call at the Swedish Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

COOK.—BY A TRUSTWORTHY WOMAN AS GOOD plain cook; best of City and country reference; willing to assist with washing; no objection to a private boarding-house; City or country. No. 206 East 37th st., near 3d av.

COOK.—BY AN ELDERLY PROTESTANT WOMAN as first-class cook; will do the coarse washing in a private boarding-house; best City reference. Call at No. 339 East 39th st., between 1st and 2d avs.

COOK AND HOUSE-WORK.—BY TWO SWEDish young women, for City or country; have good references; one has a child, and wages no object. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av.

COOK.—BY A VERY GOOD COOK; HAS FIVE years' City reference from her last place, and can be highly recommended by the best of City reference. Apply at No. 312 East 33d st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK, &c.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN to cook, wash, and iron; is a good baker and laundress; good references. Call for two days at No. 339 East 33d st.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR HOUSEwork, City or country.—By a neat, competent, willing girl, with good reference. Call at the Agency, No. 69 6th av.; no fee charged.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY COOK; good City testimonials; bones and lards, and is an excellent baker, and good family pastry cook; wages, $20 to $25. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway.

COOK.—BY A SWEDISH PLAIN COOK WITH GOOD references; is a neat, strong, young woman; will do some washing; wages $16. Seen at Bongrand's French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, AS GOOD cook, and to assist with the washing and ironing of a small family; has good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 482 8th av., near 34th st.

COOK, &c.—BY A COMPETENT, STEADY PERson, as good cook, excellent washer and ironer, in a private family; best City references. Call at No. 344 West 26th st., basement.

COOK.—AS GOOD PLAIN COOK, WASHER, AND ironer; good City reference. Call at No. 137 West 28th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL AS cook; will assist with washing; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 116 West 19th st., rear.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN WOMAN as cook in a private family; best of references. Call or address No. 29 1st st., basement.

COOK.—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT AS cook in City or country. Call or address No. 362 West 42d st., second floor.

DRESS-MAKER AND SEAMSTRESS TO GO out by the day; is a first-class seamstress and dress-maker; a perfect trimmer; thoroughly understands Wheeler and Wilson machine; can give first-class City reference. Address S. J. S., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

DRESS-MAKING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESSmaker, to go out by the day, would like the work of a few more first-class families; none to surpass in fitting or trimming. Call at No. 881 6th av.

DRESS-MAKING.—A DRESS-MAKER DESIRES a few more customers, to go out by the day or week; cuts and fits children's clothes; City reference. Call at No. 369 6th av.

DRESS-MAKER AND SEAMSTRESS.—ALL kinds of family sewing; would wait on a lady or growing children; best of references. Call at No. 125 West 38th st., corner Broadway.

DRESS-MAKING.—NO. 100 WEST 37TH ST.; wanted by an experienced dress-maker and seamstress to work by the week or month. Call for two days; third bell.

FAMILIES

wishing good servants at reduced wages can be suited with German, English, Irish, Scotch, Swedish, &c., at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av. We always take pains to supply good help.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A WILLING, HARD-WORKing Scotch girl, who is a good plain cook, nice washer and ironer, and willing to make herself generally useful wherever her services may be required; good recommendations. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE AMERIcan Protestant girl in small American family; short distance in the country; for general house-work; two years' references. Call at No. 150 West 28th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT woman as housekeeper in a first-class hotel; will be found competent and trustworthy; willing to go South, has been there; best of reference. Call or address No. 86 6th av., first bell.

HOUSEKEEPERS—FOR HOTELS, PRIVATE families and institutions, first-class and thoroughly competent, can be found at the Young Ladies' Christian Association, No. 64 Irving place.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NEAT ACTIVE GIRL to do general house-work, or as cook and laundress; excellent City references. Call at No. 322 East 39th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GIRL, TO DO GENeral house-work in a small private family; good City reference. No. 13½ Carmine st.

LADY'S-MAID.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE young woman, as lady's-maid and seamstress; is thoroughly competent and well recommended. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A LADY GOING TO EUROPE, for her maid; Protestant; understands hair-dressing, and sewing. Call at No. 19 Washington square.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT woman, who understands her business in every branch; can starch, puff, polish, flute, and do up gentlemen's shirts in superior style; no objection to the country; has best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE, NEAT Swedish girl as first-class laundress; thoroughly understands her duties, and is an excellent servant; best recommendation; ladies to be seen. Can be engaged at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, as first-class laundress in a private family; understands French fluting and doing up fine muslins, laces, &c.; has excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first-class laundress, who has lived in the best families; wishes to take in families' or single gentlemen's washing; terms moderate; first-class references. Call at No. 454 2d av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, AS first-class laundress; understands all kinds of fine washing, French fluting, &c.; is neat and tidy; unexceptionable City reference; City or country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A NEAT, ACTIVE YOUNG woman as first-class laundress; understands ladies' fineries and French fluting; would assist with chamber-work; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st., first floor.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS laundress; good references. Can be seen for two days at Mme. Golard's French Bureau, No. 525 6th av., between 31st and 32d sts.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first-class laundress; no objection to assist with chamber-work; best City reference. Call at No. 155 West 51st st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS LAUNdress, or would take plain cooking, washing, and ironing; the best of City references. Call at No. 411 8th av.; ring first bell.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS in a private family; best City references from last employer. Call at No. 679 2d av. Ring third bell.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A LADY FOR HER LAUNDRESS; can be seen at her present employer's, No. 330 Madison av., corner 43d st.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED ENGLISH PROTestant woman, who has had many years' experience with young children; thoroughly understands the management of a nursery; fully competent to take entire charge of an infant from birth; can give many years' City references. Address J. A. G., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED AND COMPETENT person, as nurse and seamstress to growing children; will instruct them; also take charge of their wardrobe; would like to travel and wait on a lady; either City or country; first-class reference. Call or address, for two days, No. 8 Boerum place, Brooklyn.

NURSE.—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT YOUNG woman; highly respectable; neat, tidy, kind, and experienced in the care of children; good seamstress; good operator on machines; very pleasant and agreeable; good City reference. Apply at Bookham's, No. 309 4th av.

NURSE.—BY A QUIET, RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, who is exceedingly fond and careful of children; is a nice family seamstress, and will make herself generally useful in a good home; has the very best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, as thorough infant's nurse; is capable of taking sole charge and of bringing it up by the bottle; excellent city reference given; no objection to the country. Call at No. 237 West 15th st., in the grocery-store, between 7th and 8th avs.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS NURSE, or as nurse and seamstress; has lived in both capacities, and refers to families in this City with whom she has lived several years; no objection to the country. Call or address No. 115 West 33d st., near 6th av.

NURSE.—FOR INVALID OR INFANT FROM BIRTH; is thoroughly experienced and competent, either with sick or well; careful, kind, and obliging; country or City or travel; has best of references. Call at the Protestant Home Bureau, 138 6th av., above 10th st.

NURSE, &c.—BY AN ENGLISH GIRL, WITH several years' experience, as nurse and seamstress; is fond of children and a nice seamstress; willing, neat, and very useful; City or country. Call at No. 108 8th av., over shoe store.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH PERSON as nurse; can take a baby from birth and bring it up on the bottle, or two growing children and sewing; no objection to the country; good home before wages; good City reference. Can be seen at No. 174 3d av.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN as nurse; is an excellent plain sewer; has long experience; has no objection to chamber-work; has the best of City reference from her last places. Apply at No. 201 East 58th st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PROTESTant, German, young woman; is a first-class seamstress, and very experienced nurse; has excellent City references; City or country. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery; entrance on Bleecker st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE, PROTESTANT WOman, as nurse; can take thorough charge of an infant from its birth. Can be seen at present employer's. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

NURSE.—BY A VERY GOOD MONTHLY NURSE two or three engagements; can be well recommended. Call for Mrs. Lacy, No. 507 6th av., candy store, near 30th st.

NURSE, OR CHAMBER-MAID AND TO Assist with Growing Children.—Excellent references from present employer. Call for two days at No. 39 East 33d st., between the hours of 10 and 12 and 2 and 4.

NURSE.—A THOROUGH ENGLISH INFANT'S nurse; can take charge of an infant from its birth; best City reference; does not object to chamber-work. Call at No. 621 6th av., third floor; ring third bell.

NURSE.—BY AN ACTIVE GIRL NOT LONG IN THE country to mind children and assist with chamber-work; willing, tidy, and obliging. Call at No. 135 West 35th st.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN AS monthly nurse, or to take charge of a baby and assist with the sewing. Call at or address No. 228 7th av., near 23d st., top floor.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—CAN CUT AND fit and operate on sewing-machine. Inquire at the store No. 224 West 27th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, PROTestant, in the City, to sew by day, week, or month; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; can cut and fit children's clothes; the best of City references. Call at No. 411 8th av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT SEAMstress; understands family sewing and dress-making; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; will wait on a lady if required; best City reference. Call at No. 623 6th av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT, TRUSTworthy woman as seamstress; can cut and fit; good hair-dresser; no objection to go South; ten years' City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 525 6th av., between 31st and 32d sts.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE person, in a private family, as competent seamstress and dressmaker; no objection to wait on a lady; many years' references. Call for two days at No. 70 5th av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS seamstress and to take care of children, or to assist in the chamber-work; best City reference. Call at No. 140 West 17th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as seamstress in a private family; is a first-class dress-maker and operator; three years' reference from last place. Call at No. 798 6th av., near 45th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FRENCH SEAMSTRESS, with good references; will also wait on a lady, and keep her wardrobe in order. Can be seen at Bongrand's French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT SEAMstress; understands dress-making and family sewing; cut and fit perfectly; would wait on a lady or child; is a Protestant. Call at No. 709 6th av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS SEAMstress; understands dress-making and a machine. Call at No. 256 West 32d st.

WAITRESS.—BY A HIGHLY-RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman; understands the care of silver and getting up salads in the best manner; or would take chamber-work and waiting, or chamber-work and sewing; very neat and tidy, willing and obliging; very highest testimonials for honesty, sobriety; City or country. Call at Bookham's New Office, No. 309 4th av.

WAITRESS, &c.—BY FIRST-CLASS CHAMBERmaid and Waitress, English Protestant, in a gentleman's family; perfectly understands her duties. Call or write to M. A. G., No. 306 East 66th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as waitress; has four and a half years' first-class City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 85 Greenwich av.

WAITRESS.—BY A GOOD WAITRESS, WITH EXcellent references from all City families. Seen at Bongrand's French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway, removed from No. 405 5th av.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, LAdies' or families' washing; can do fluting in the neatest manner; best City references. Call or address Mrs. M., No. 217 West 26th st.

MALES.

THE FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE OF the Bowery branch Young Men's Christian Association, No. 134 Bowery, furnishes employers promptly with all kinds of male labor free of charge; men forwarded to the country on receipt of fare. Call or address by letter (with stamp inclosed)
Rev. JOHN DOOLY,
General Secretary of the Bowery Branch.

A MECHANIC, (WOOD-WORKER,) HAVING first-class City references, wishes a situation as janitor, messenger, collector, &c.; would take the care of a tenement house, repair, collect rents, and make himself generally useful; only moderate pay expected. Address E. C. V., Box 195, *Times* Office.

BUTLER.—BY AN ENLISHMAN; FOUR YEARS' reference. Apply or address J. A., Wm. Hamilton's confectionery, No. 450 4th av., between 30th and 31st sts.

COACHMAN, &c.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT single man, aged twenty-six years, who is an experienced groom and driver; can drive four-in-hand; also can do gardening, take care of green-house, tend furnace, &c.; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM—GARDENER.—By a French young man; or make himself generally useful; understands the care of horses; good, careful driver; milk, care stock, or will do the work and take care of a gentleman's place; farm or do almost any work; best testimonials. At Bookham's, No. 309 4th av.

COACHMAN, OR COACHMAN AND GROOM.—By a respectable Protestant young man (married) understanding thoroughly his business; best City reference from first-class families; perfectly sober and competent, as reference will show. Address Servant, *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—KNOWS THE CITY well; has three years' good reference from last place; was one year in England; can wait on table if necessary; is willing to be useful. Call or address Lewis Watson, No. 587 7th av.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN; MARRIED; no incumbrances; seven years' good City references. Apply at J. B. Brewster's, No. 145 5th av., near 21st st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN AS COACHman; thoroughly understands his business; eleven years' references; sober and obliging. Call or address T. C., No. 7 West 44th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A MAN, WHO THOROUGHLY understands his business; has five years' first-class City reference. Call or address J. F., present employer, No. 448 Broome st.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS COACHMAN and groom; will make himself generally useful; no objection to the country; good City and country reference. Address P. P., No. 22 Lexington av.

COACHMAN, &c.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS coachman and groom; understands his business; is a good City driver; good flower gardener; good City and country reference. Address C., No. 106 East 28th st.

COACHMAN, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business; best of references. Call at Mackey's, No. 127 West 37th st.

FARMER, COACHMAN, &c.—HOUSEwork, &c.—By a Holland Protestant man and wife, aged 27 years, no children; man can do all kinds of farm-work, milk, do plain gardening, care and drive horses, &c.; wife can do all parts of house-work, and is a good cook and laundress; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner of 6th av.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN; ENTIRELY understands gardening, green-houses, and make himself generally useful in the care of cattle. Apply at Bridgeman's, Broadway, No. 876, for R. B.

HANDY MAN, FIREMAN, &c., IN HOTEL, boarding-house, or private family.—By an American Protestant, aged 28 years, who can build fires, tend furnace, repair locks, fit keys, mend furniture, clean windows, walks, &c.; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner of 6th av.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man, in a hotel, saloon, or in a private family; best reference. Call or address No. 168 8th av., rear house.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCH YOUNG MAN, VERY respectable and of fine appearance; is a very good waiter; understands the care and cleaning of silver, getting up salads in the best manner, and everything that belongs to waiting; will make himself useful; very best City reference. Call at Bookham's, No. 309 4th av.

WAITER.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN, MIDDLEaged, as waiter in a private family; understands his business thoroughly; takes whole charge of his silver; also makes the best of salads; can be recommended highly from his last place. Address H. D., Box No. 29 *Times* Up-town Office No. 54½ West 32d st.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH WAITER, who speaks English perfectly, and is thoroughly efficient in every respect; unexceptionable references, which will bear strict investigation. Address A. S., Box No. 76 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS WAITER IN A private family; thoroughly understands his business; keeps silver in good order; best City reference; no objection to the country. Address for two days M. F., Box No. 63 *Times* Up-town Office, 54½ West 32d st.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT man as first-class waiter; thoroughly understands his business; best City reference. Address M. R., Box No. 86, Up-town *Times* Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WAITER.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT, respectable Englishman in a good family; has long and first class City references. Address for three days, W. B. C., florist, 1,216 Broadway, corner 30th st.

WAITER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN AS FIRST-class waiter in a private family; good recommendations; country preferred. Address C. S., Box No. 72, Uptown *Times* office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WANTED.—THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN Association requests merchants and all business men in the City or in the country, who are in want of bookkeepers, cashiers, entry clerks, copyists, salesmen, porters, &c., to apply at the rooms, 23d st., corner 4th av.

WANTED—BY A THOROUGHLY-EXPERIENCED man some furnaces to attend. Address C. D., No. 141 West 35th st.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS

UNE FRANCAISE DESIRE SE PLACER COMME femme de chambre. S'Addresser No. 46 West 37th st., de 10 heurs a midi.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A THOROughly experienced waiter, who can bring good references for capacity, honesty, and sobriety; French or English preferred. Answer, stating name, references, and address, to Box No. 4,675 Post Office.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
PRIVATE CLASSES FOR DANCING,
No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st.

Open for the season. Morning and afternoon classes for ladies and children; evening classes for gentlemen. Send for a circular.

PROF. SHERIDAN'S ACADEMY OF WALTZING and Modern Dancing. Monday and Thursday evenings; Saturday afternoon, class for ladies and children. Soirée Monday, Oct. 19.

BALLET-MASTER DUMAR'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 24 West 4th st.—Classes open; all dances taught per quarter; six dances taught perfectly in six private lessons.

MR. AND MRS. HLASKO'S

Select classes in dancing, No. 1,464 Broadway. Commencing Saturday, Oct. 31. Send for circular.

METALS.

THOMAS J. POPE & BRO.
METALS.
NO. 292 PEARL ST.,
NEAR BEEKMAN ST., NEW-YORK.

CLOTHING.

AT NO. 1,251 BROADWAY.—SCHWARTZ will pay the very highest prices for ladies' and gents' cast-off clothing. Call or address SCHWARTZ, No. 1,251 Broadway, corner 31st st.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM NEW-YORK.
*Bothnia, Wed'day, Oct. 21	Batavia, Saturday, Nov. 7
Parthia, Saturday, Oct. 24	*Abyssinia, Wed., Nov. 11
*Cuba, Wednesday, Oct. 28	China, Saturday, Nov. 14
Calabria, Saturday, Oct. 31	*Russia, Wed'sday, Nov. 18
*Algeria, Wed'sday, Nov. 4	

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

Rates of passage—Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage at lowest rates. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates. For freight and cabin passage apply at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling green; for steerage passage, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

ADRIATIC.............SATURDAY, Oct. 24, at 3 P. M.
CELTIC.............SATURDAY, Oct. 31, at 10 A. M.
OCEANIC.............SATURDAY, Nov. 7, at 3 P. M.
REPUBLIC.............SATURDAY, Nov. 14, at 9 A. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage at low rates. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates at low rates.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 36 North River as follows:

STATE OF INDIANA.............Wednesday, Oct. 28
STATE OF FLORIDA.............Wednesday, Nov. 11

And every Wednesday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway.

Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

STEERAGE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:

MINNESOTA, Capt. JONES.............Oct. 20, 1 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. BEDDOE.............Nov. 3, 1:30 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. PRICE.............Nov. 10, 3 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. FORSYTH.............Nov. 17, 11:30 A. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 B'way,) at low rates.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

NATIONAL LINE.

NOTICE.—The most southerly route has always been adopted by this company to avoid ice and headlands.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

England.....Oct. 24, 3 P. M. | Erin.......Nov. 7, 3 P. M.
Spain.....Oct. 31, 10 A. M. | Egypt...Nov. 14, 8:30 A. M.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

GREECE.............Saturday, Oct. 24, 2 P. M.

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent, (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS, DANRE.............Saturday..Oct. 31
PEREIRE, SURMONT.............Saturday..Nov. 14
FRANCE, TRUDELLE.............Saturday..Nov. 28

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,)
First Cabin, $125....Second Cabin, $75.....Third, $35.

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

American travelers, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, 55 Broadway.

INMAN LINE.—SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF MONTREAL.....Saturday, Oct. 24, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP.....Saturday, Oct. 31, at 10 A. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Saturday, Nov. 7, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, Nov. 14, at 9 A. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday, Nov. 21, at 2 P. M.

CABIN PASSAGE, $80, gold.

STEERAGE.—To and from all points, at reduced rates.

Cabin and general office, No. 15 Broadway.

Steerage offices, No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

EAGLE LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAM-SHIPS TO PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, AND HAMBURG.

The elegant Clyde-built steam-ships will sail from New-York as follows:

HERDER, Capt. FISCHER, Oct. 20.
SCHILLER, Capt. THOMAS, Nov. 3.

from Eagle Line Pier, foot of 1st st., Hoboken.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

PLYMOUTH, LONDON, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG, Cabin, first saloon, $100, gold; second saloon, $60, gold. Steerage to Plymouth and London, Cherbourg, and Hamburg, $24, currency. Prepaid steerage tickets from Hamburg, $24, currency. For freight apply to FUNCH, EDYE & CO., No. 27 South William st. For passage apply to KNAUTH, NACHOD & KUHNE, General Agents, No. 113 Broadway.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

The steam-ship WESER, Capt. W. WILLIGERROD, will sail on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 21, at 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 3d st., Hoboken, to be followed by steam-ship MAIN, Capt. C. LEIST, on SATURDAY, Oct. 24.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN:

First cabin.............$100 gold.
Second cabin.............60 gold.
Steerage.............24 currency.

For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

CARDIFF LINE.

NEW-YORK TO CARDIFF.

The South Wales Atlantic Steam-ship Company's New, First-Class, Full-Powered Clyde-Built Steam-ships

Will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City, as follows:

PEMBROKE.............Saturday, Oct. 24
GLAMORGAN.............Saturday, Oct. 31

Carrying goods and passengers at through rates from all parts of the United States and Canada to ports in the Bristol Channel, and all other points in England.

These steam-ships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of

CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

First Cabin.............$75 and $80 currency.
Second Cabin.............$55 currency
Steerage.............$30 currency.
Prepaid steerage certificates from Cardiff.............$33

Drafts for £1 and upward.

For further particulars apply in Cardiff at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New-York to
ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents,
No. 17 Broadway.

ATLAS MAILLINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA.

First-class full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River.

For JAMAICA AND SAVANILLA.
ANDES.............Oct. 9

For JAMAICA, SANTA MARTHA, CARTHAGENA, AND SAVANILLA.
ETNA.............Oct. 27

For HAYTI, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, AND VENEZUELA.
CLARIBEL.............Oct. 8
ATLAS.............Oct. 30

First-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
Nos. 56 Wall and 59 Pine sts.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship MERRIMACK, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, will sail from PIER NO. 43 NORTH RIVER, on FRIDAY, Oct. 23, at 3 o'clock P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.) for Havana direct, as follows:

COLUMBUS, Capt. R. C. REED, Tuesday, Oct. 20.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. T. H. MORTON, Tuesday, Oct. 27.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, Tuesday, Nov. 3.

For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

McKELLAR, LULING & Co., Agents in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from impositions, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 4 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

SHIPPING.

GRAND EXCURSION TRIP TO PANAMA AND RETURN,

On the new and splendid steam-ship
CITY OF TOKIO.
Capt. JEFF. MAURY.
Sister ship to the CITY OF PEKING.

Cabin tickets, as above, good for this trip only, will be issued at

$100 CURRENCY.

To sail from Pier No. 42 North River, New-York, at 12 o'clock noon, SATURDAY, Oct. 24, 1874.

This excursion will afford a sea voyage of 4,000 MILES and a visit to the Tropics, on one of the finest ocean steam-ships afloat.

A competent Surgeon on board. Table and service first class. For tickets, &c., apply at

COMPANY'S TICKET OFFICE ON WHARF,
Foot of Canal st., North River, New-York.
H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.
RUFUS HATCH, Managing Director.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

FOUR STEAM-SHIPS PER WEEK.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, Oct. 20, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

GEN. BARNES, Capt. CHEESMAN, THURSDAY, Oct. 22, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
W. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Oct. 24, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, Oct. 24, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodation for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE YONGE, Agent, Central Railroad of Georgia, No. 409 Broadway.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

SAILING EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M. from Pier No. 29 North River.

GULF STREAM, Capt. S. CROWELL, Tuesday, Oct. 20.
MANHATTAN, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, Thursday, Oct. 22.
CHARLESTON, Capt. J. BERRY, Saturday, Oct. 24.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,) Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of

BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 317 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River as follows:

FOR HAVANA.

CITY OF HAVANA.............Thursday, Oct. 22
CITY OF NEW-YORK (via Nassau)...Thursday, Oct. 29
CUBA.............Saturday, Oct. 31
CITY OF MERIDA.............Thursday, Nov. 5

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS, calling at Havana, Progreso, Campeachy, Tuspan, and Tampico.

CUBA.............Saturday, Oct. 31
CITY OF MEXICO.............Saturday, Nov. 21

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

STEAM-BOATS.

STONINGTON LINE FOR NEWPORT AND BOSTON.

The new and magnificent steamer RHODE ISLAND, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS, and the elegant steamer STONINGTON, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS, from Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 5 P. M., arriving in Boston ahead of all other lines. Tickets for sale at all principal railroad offices, and state-rooms secured at the offices of Westcott Express Company, and at No. 319 Broadway.

E. A. DE VEAU, Freight Agent. L. W. FILKINS, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
D. S. BABCOCK, President.

SEA BIRD,

for Red Bank and intermediate stations. Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, Oct. 10..3:00 P. M.	Saturday, Oct. 10..7:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 13th....9:00 A. M.	Monday, 12th....7:00 A. M.
Thursday, 15th..10:30 A. M.	Wednesday, 14th..7:30 A. M.
Saturday, 17th..12:00 M.	Friday, 16th.....8:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 20th...10:00 A. M.	Monday, 19th....10:30 A. M.
	Tuesday, 20th....2:30 P. M.

ALBANY AND TROY DAY LINE STEAMER ARMENIA will leave New-York Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from Vestry st. at 8:30 A. M., and 24th st. at 8:45 A. M.

Returning, leaves Albany Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays at 8:30 A. M., landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown, and Nyack, (by ferry-boat) West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, and Hudson.

Trip tickets to West Point, Cornwall, and Newburg, returning the following day, $1.

MERCHANTS' OPPOSITION LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Fare 50 cents deck, $1 with berth, $1 50 with room; J. B. SCHUYLER, from (Pier No. 43) Spring st., MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS, at 6 P. M., connecting ahead of all boats by railroads. J. W. HANCOX, Owner.

FOR YONKER'S DAILY, (INCLUDING SUNDAYS.) STEAMER "SAPPHO" leaves Pier No. 26 North River, foot of Barclay st., at 10:30 A. M. and 4:15 P. M., landing at 24th st., MANHATTANVILLE, CARMANSVILLE, and FORT WASHINGTON.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING at Cozzens', Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Highlands, (New Paltz,) Esopus.—The steam-boat THOMAS CORNELL leaves Harrison st., Pier No. 34 North River, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY at 4 P. M.

ASTORIA, HARLEM, MORRISANIA, AND HIGH BRIDGE.—New palace steam-boats leave Fulton Ferry Pier at 6:55, 7:45, 8:15, 9, 9:45, 10:45, A. M.; 12 M.; 1:15, 3:15, 4, 4:25, 5:15, 6, 6:10 P. M. See time cards for landings. Sunday boats every hour.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—THE favorite steamer NELLY WHITE leaves daily foot of Market st., East River, at 2:45, and 33d st. at 3 P. M., connecting with the Danbury Railroad. Fare reduced to 60 cents; excursion tickets, $1.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

RAILROADS.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch R. R.; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing June 15, 1874.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

7 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12.40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Catasauqua, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield. On Saturdays only to Somerville.

4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Del., Lack. & West. R. R.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

6 and 7 P. M.—Way Trains for Somerville.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant.)—For Easton.

9:15 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:15, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:40, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 1:30, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:15, 12 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Summer Arrangement of through trains August, 1874. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d st. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit, Chicago and St. Louis, without change.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Emigrant train to the West.

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After May 18, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:38, and 5:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:15 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M. (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, General Superintendent, New-Haven.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the oil regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited, Washington Express" of Pullman parlor cars, daily, except Sunday, at 9:30 A. M.; arrive at Washington at 4:10 P. M.; regular at 8:40 A. M.; 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30, A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

Accommodation for Trenton at 7:20 A. M., and 2 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 7 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7:20 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3:10 and 4:30 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:20 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4:10, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7:20 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7:20 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M.

For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M.

Trains arrive as follow: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 9:50 A. M. and 9:35 P. M., daily; 6:50 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 10:15, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:50, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 11:55 A. M., 6:50, and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket-offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn, Nos. 114, 116 and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Sept. 19, 1874, trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10:00 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls.

10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:40 P. M., special Albany and Troy Express.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE. ALBANY, Aug. 1, 1874.

To the Sheriff of the County of New-York:

SIR—Notice is hereby given that at the general election to be held in this State on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November next, (November third,) the following officers are to be elected, to wit:

A Governor in the place of John A. Dix.

A Lieutenant Governor in the place of John C. Robinson.

A Canal Commissioner in the place of Alexander Barkley.

An Inspector of State Prisons in the place of Thomas Kirkpatrick.

An Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals (for a full term) in the place of Alexander S. Johnson, appointed by the Governor in the place of Rufus W. Peckham, deceased.

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

A Representative in the Forty-fourth Congress of the United States for the Fifth Congressional District, composed of the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Eighth, and Fourteenth Wards of the City of New-York, Bedloe's Island, Ellis' Island, and Governor's Island, in the County of New-York.

A Representative in the Forty-fourth Congress of the United States for the Sixth Congressional District, composed of the Seventh, Eleventh, and Thirteenth Wards of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York.

A Representative in the Forty-fourth Congress of the United States for the Seventh Congressional District, composed of the Tenth and Seventeenth Wards of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York.

A Representative in the Forty-fourth Congress of the United States for the Eighth Congressional District, composed of the Ninth, Fifteenth, and Sixteenth Wards, and that portion of the Eighteenth Ward lying within Fourteenth street, Twenty-sixth street, and Fourth and Sixth avenues, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York.

A Representative in the Forty-fourth Congress of the United States for the Ninth Congressional District, composed of so much of the Twentieth Ward as lies within Twenty-sixth street, Fortieth street, Seventh avenue and the Hudson River, and so much of the Twelfth and Twenty-second Wards as lies within Fortieth street, Spuyten Duyvel Creek, Eighth avenue, and Hudson River, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York.

A Representative in the Forty fourth Congress of the United States for the Tenth Congressional District, composed of so much of the Eighteenth Ward as is east of Fourth avenue, and so much of the Nineteenth and Twenty-first Wards of said City as is east of Third avenue and Blackwell's Island, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York.

A Representative in the Forty-fourth Congress of the United States for the Eleventh Congressional District, composed of so much of the Twentieth Ward as lies within Twenty-sixth street, Fortieth street, Sixth and Seventh avenues, and so much of the Twelfth and Twenty-second Wards, as is east of Eighth avenue, and so much of Nineteenth and Twenty-first Wards of said City as lies west of Third avenue and Ward's and Randall's Islands, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York.

Also, a Representative in the Forty-third Congress of the United States in the Ninth Congressional District, as the same was constituted by the Congressional Apportionment act of May 6, 1872, chapter 619, Laws of 1872 (to wit:) the Twentieth and Twenty-second Wards of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and as the said Congressional District existed prior to the passage of the Congressional Apportionment act of June 18, 1873, (chapter 798, Laws of 1873,) to fill vacancy caused by the death of David B. Mellish.

OFFICERS ALSO TO BE ELECTED IN SAID COUNTY.

Twenty-one Members of Assembly.

A Register for the City and County of New-York in place of Franz Sigel.

A Mayor for the City of New-York in the County of New-York, in the place of William F. Havemeyer.

A Justice for the District Court in and for the Second Judicial District of the City of New-York in the County of New-York, in the place of Maunsell B. Field, appointed by the Governor in the place of Thomas Kivlin, deceased.

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

Also, six Aldermen at Large for the City of New-York in the County of New-York, whose terms of office will commence on the first Monday in January, 1875.

Also, sixteen Aldermen, to be elected by districts, (as provided in chapter 515, laws of 1874,) three of whom to be elected in each of the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, and Seventh Senate District of said State, as constituted by act, chapter 805, laws of 1866; and four of whom to be elected from the Eighth Senate District, as constituted by said act, together with the Twenty third and Twenty-fourth Wards, comprising territory annexed to said City and County, pursuant to chapter 613, laws of 1873, whose several terms of office will commence on the first Monday in January, 1875.

The attention of electors and of town and city Election Boards, Inspectors and Canvassers of Election is respectfully directed to chapter 330, Laws of 1874, entitled "An Act to provide for submitting amendments to the Constitution to the electors of the State," passed May 6, 1874, which act provides for submitting at the said general election, on the third day of November next, proposed amendments to articles two, three, four, seven, eight, ten, and twelve of the Constitution of the State of New-York, and adding thereto two additional articles, to be known as articles fifteen and sixteen, and prescribes the form of ballot for voting thereon, which proposed amendments of the Constitution which said act prescribing form of ballot and manner of submission are published, as provided in said act, in the newspapers designated by the Board of Supervisors of New-York County to publish the session laws of the year 1874. Respectfully yours, &c.,

DIEDRICH WILLERS, Jr.,
Secretary of State.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 8, 1874.

I certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the Election Notice received by me this day from the Secretary of State. WILLIAM C. CONNER, Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

Publishers of newspapers are notified not to publish this advertisement unless they are specially authorized to make such publication. (Laws of 1860, chapter 480.)

CHANGE OF GRADE.

All persons interested in the change of grade in 63d st., between Avenue A and the East River, and having objections thereto, are requested to present the same in writing to the Commissioner of Public Works, at his office in the City Hall, on or before Oct. 28, 1874.

For particulars see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS H. MAGHEE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, No. 72 Murray st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 23d day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 17th day of October, 1874.

JOHN HOLME MAGHEE,
GILLISON MAGHEE,
Executors.

o19-1aw6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZA G. W. PELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, office of Foster & Thompson, No. 69 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 12th day of June, 1874. WILLIAM WOOD, Executor.

je15-1aw6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CASSIUS DARLING, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Tremain & Tyler, his attorneys, at No. 167 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 6th day of October next. Dated New-York, the 3d day of April, 1874. FRANCIS LELAND, Executor.

ap6-1aw6mM

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TRAVELING BUSINESS.—NO PEDDLING; goods in great request; $40 to $75 weekly profits; $50 to $100 required. W. J. CURRIER, No. 599 Broadway, up stairs.

A VALUABLE PATENT—FOR SALE AT A VERY low price. Address J. S., care of J. W. Weston, No. 42 John st., or call between 9 and 4 o'clock P. M.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

HARNESS AND HORSE-BLANKETS—Largest Stock in this City.—Truck blankets, all sizes and weights; square, plaid blankets for road horses; trimmed blankets from $1 70 to $50 each. We make to order fine Kersey suits for trotters, with name of horse, &c. Our stock of harness is complete, warranted hand-made. A good article at the lowest possible price. E. BARTLETT, No. 62 Warren st., corner of College place.

HORSE BLANKETS, suitable for Stable and STREET uses. Also, DRESS BLANKETS, Carriage Robes, and Wagon Blankets; CLARK'S HORSE CLIPPERS, and of other celebrated manufacturers, at HARMER, HAYS & CO.,
N. B. No. 72 Beekman st.
SADDLERS' GOODS, of all kinds, in full stock.

FIRST-CLASS BOARD, IN GOOD WARM stables, can be furnished for six or eight horses for the Winter, at Southold, Long Island, for $12 per month. For further particulars apply to HENRY WILLIAMS, No. 51 Whitehall st., New-York.

STABLE FOR SALE.—31ST ST., BETWEEN 6TH and 7th avs., a first-class brick stable for sale, 25x80 x100. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING in East 18th st., convenient to Clarendon, Everett, Westminster, and other hotels, would rent, without board, to a single gentleman, a handsomely-furnished front room and bedroom communicating, replete with modern conveniences. Those wishing first-class accommodations may address, with name, B. C., Box No. 172 *Times* Office.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING near Broadway above 34th st., would accommodate two gentlemen, or a gentleman and wife, with handsomely furnished rooms and unexceptionable table; highest references given. Address HUNTLEY, *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

ON COLUMBIA HEIGHTS.—A LADY OCCUPYING her own house, will let with board, desirable sunny rooms to gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen desiring the comforts of a home. Address BOARD, Box No. 5,651, New-York Post Office.

NO. 434 5TH AV.

A magnificent suite of apartments, parlor floor, will be let, with private table, until Dec. 1; also, smaller suite, very elegant, on third floor, for a small family or a party of two or three gentlemen who wish to be very comfortable and exclusive.

FIFTH AV., BETWEEN 11TH AND 12TH sts.—Will be vacated Oct. 31, a desirable second floor, consisting of six commodious rooms; also, a suite of apartments on parlor floor; rooms all light and airy; private table only. No. 45 5th av.

PARTIES DESIRING ROOMS, WITH OR without board, private table if desired, can obtain full particulars, location, price, &c., free. Apply to COLES & HUBBARD, agents, No. 64 West 33d st.

FIFTH AV., NO. 295.—MRS. HALL WILL LET superior apartments en suite, with all modern conveniences, to select families, with private table only; references exchanged.

NO. 54 EAST 9TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY—Large, handsomely-furnished rooms on first, second, and third floors; terms reasonable; references exchanged.

NO. 201 2D AV., BETWEEN 12TH AND 13th sts.—Nicely-furnished rooms to let, en suite or otherwise, with board, in a first-class brown-stone house, centrally and very pleasantly located.

ONE BLOCK FROM 5TH AV.—NO. 41 West 29th st.—Elegant suites of rooms for select families; also, single rooms for gentlemen; rooms spacious and furniture and bedding new; highest references given and required.

TWENTY-FIRST ST., NO. 53 EAST.—ONE large Room, handsomely furnished, on second floor, with first-class Board; also Room on parlor floor; references exchanged.

NO. 35 EAST 22D ST.—TO LET WITH FIRST-class Board, handsome second-story Room; also two other pleasant Rooms; table boarders taken; references exchanged.

NO. 323 WEST 30TH ST.—FURNISHED rooms, en suite or single, with or without board; location good—near 8th av.; house all modern improvements.

FIFTH AV., NO. 208.—ELEGANT APARTMENTS, handsomely furnished, en suite or separate, with private table or table d'hote to first-class parties. JOHN P. WORSTELL.

NO. 51 WEST 36TH ST.

Private family offer a large room, second floor; newly-furnished dressing-room attached; hot and cold water bath connecting; ample closets; board excellent.

NO. 14 EAST 28TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND Madison avs.—Handsomely-furnished rooms for gentlemen, without board; every convenience; house and appointments first class.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS WITH all modern conveniences, for gentlemen without board, at No. 61 Clinton place, second house east of 5th av. and Brevoort House.

NO. 4 WEST 22D ST.

To let, with board, a handsome suite of rooms, separately or together; also double and single rooms for gentlemen; table first-class; references exchanged.

NO. 471 WEST 23D ST.—A WELL-FURNISHED parlor and bed-room adjoining to let, with good board and pleasant location; to two gentlemen or gentleman and wife; also, single rooms for gentlemen only.

NO. 90 MACDOUGAL ST.—TO LET, WITH good board, two nice large rooms on second floor to gentlemen and wives, or single gentlemen; also, hall bedroom on third floor; terms moderate.

FORTY-FIFTH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—A PRIVATE family is desirous of renting, with board, a floor of newly and handsomely furnished rooms. Address A. B., Box No. 149 *Times* Office.

METROPOLITAN BOARDERS' DIRECTORY, No. 1,193 Broadway.—Rooms and suites to let with and without board; all localities and prices. Particulars, prices and services without charge.

NO. 24 EAST 47TH ST.—ELEGANT ROOMS, en suite or singly, with first-class board; near Windsor Hotel; every attention paid to permanent parties; references exchanged.

NO. 30 EAST 35TH ST.—HANDSOME PARLOR and bed-room on parlor floor, with or without private table; third story, five rooms, without private table; references.

THIRTY-FOURTH ST., NO. 130 WEST, NEAR Broadway and 6th av.—Handsomely furnished suite of front rooms on second floor, with first-class board; references exchanged.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, OCCUPYING their own house on Lexington av., near 38th st., will let, with board, their entire second floor, en suite or separately. Address Q. E. D., Box No. 4,837.

NO. 24 WEST 37TH ST.

Elegant Suite of rooms, with private table if required; unexceptionable references given and required.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS IN A first-class house, with or without private table. Apply for references to E. A. DAILEY, No. 588 6th av.

NO. 16 EAST 23D ST.,

opposite Madison Park, large front room on fourth story, also third-story back room. References exchanged.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET, WITH board, two large rooms and one small one. No. 50 West 46th st.

NO. 194 MADISON AV.—AN ELEGANT SUITE of rooms on second floor, to rent with private table; unexceptionable reference given and required.

MRS. EATON, NOS. 12 AND 14 5TH AV.—One suite of rooms, second floor; also, one suite on third floor; private table if desired.

NO. 33 WEST 33D ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED third floor room for gentleman and wife, with board.

NO. 146 EAST 17TH ST.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED rooms, with first-class board, in a private family; references exchanged.

TWO NICELY-FURNISHED ROOMS ON fourth story, southerly exposure, for single gentleman, with or without meals. No. 122 Madison av.

FIFTH AV., NO. 164.

Two furnished floors of six rooms, bath, &c., to rent, entire or as single rooms. Breakfast if desired.

NO. 311 MADISON AV.

An elegant second floor, with private table; house entirely first-class; highest reference.

NO. 3 ASHLAND PLACE, (PERRY ST.,) NEATLY furnished rooms to let, with board, on second and third floors, also back parlor and extension.

NO. 265 4TH AV.,

Corner 21st st.—Nicely-furnished rooms, with board, to gentlemen and wives and single gentlemen.

NO. 250 MADISON AV.

One small suite of rooms,
with or without private table.

NO. 19 EAST 46TH ST.,

Near the "Windsor," second and third story front alcove rooms to let, with board; references exchanged.

NO. 121 EAST 23D ST.

Handsomely-furnished rooms, with board, en suite or singly; house, location, &c., first-class; references.

NO. 156 WEST 14TH ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS to let, with board, at moderate prices; references required.

NO. 214 EAST 20TH ST.—A WELL-FURNISHED room, on second floor, in a private family, with or without board; bath, gas, closets, &c.; references.

FIFTH AV., NO. 341.—MRS. SEAVER, HAVING completed the renovation of her house, offers suites of apartments, with private table, or without board.

TWO SUITES OF HANDSOMELY FURNISHED rooms to let, with excellent board; location No. 141 West 14th st.; references given and required.

NO. 51 EAST 21ST ST.—ROOMS TO RENT, with board; second-story front rooms; also extension parlor; table-board for one or two gentlemen

ELEGANT ROOMS, EN SUITE OR SINGLY, with or without board, at No. 47 West 22d st.

TO LET.—A FURNISHED FRONT TO A GENTLEMAN and wife, suitable for light housekeeping, at No. 29 West Washington place, corner 6th av.

NO. 36 WEST 39TH ST.—ONE LARGE ROOM, handsomely furnished, with board; references given and required.

NO. 248 LEXINGTON AV., NEAR 35TH ST., large pleasant room to rent, with board; house and location first-class; references.

ROOMS TO LET WITH BOARD, EN SUITE OR single; reference exchanged. No. 444 West 23d st.

NO. 21 EAST 22D ST.—TWO LARGE SUNNY rooms to let with board; also, a small one.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Proprietor.............Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager.............Mr. A. M. PALMER
Begins at 8; over at 11.

FIFTH AND LAST WEEK

Of Octave Feuillet's and G. F. Rowe's wonderful play, THE

SPHINX.

Notwithstanding the

IMMENSE AUDIENCES

nightly attracted to witness the performances of this MARVELOUS PLAY, the management are now compelled to withdraw it, in order to fulfill a design long since formed for the revival of a STANDARD ENGLISH PLAY before the close of Miss Clara Morris' present engagement. They have, therefore, placed in rehearsal and will produce with an immensely-powerful cast, and with all the sumptuous elegance for which this theatre is distinguished, on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 26, Sheridan Knowles' beautiful play of

THE HUNCHBACK.

Characters by Miss CLARA MORRIS, (her first appearance as Julia,) Miss KATE CLAXTON, her first appearance as Helen, and her first appearance this season,) Mr. CHARLES R. THORNE, Jr., (his first appearance this season,) Mr. STUART ROBSON, (his first appearance this season,) Mr. McKEE RANKIN, Mr. OWEN MARLOWE, Mr. T. E. MORRIS, Mr. W. H. WILDER, and others.

SATURDAY, OCT. 24, LAST MATINEE OF THE SPHINX.

Box-sheet for HUNCHBACK nights now open.

LYCEUM THEATRE. MISS NEILSON.

M. GRAU & CHIZZOLA.............Lessees and Managers.

MISS NEILSON

Every evening and Saturday Matinee.

Messrs. M. Grau & Chizzola have the honor to announce that the engagement of

MISS NEILSON,
to extend two weeks only
and to constitute that distinguished artiste's
ONLY REPRESENTATION IN NEW YORK
this season, will be commenced on
MONDAY EVENING, OCT. 19, 1874,

when will be performed, with a powerful cast, and a stage attire of rare beauty and unexceptionable accuracy, Shakespeare's wittiest comedy,

MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.

BEATRICE....(first time in this role)....Miss NEILSON
HERO.............Miss ROSA ST. CLAIR
BENEDICK...(his first appearance)...Mr. J. H. BARNES
DON PEDRO...(specially engaged)...Mr. G. B. WALDRON
DOGBERRY...(specially engaged).Mr. VINING BOWERS

THE SCENERY,

altogether new, from the brush of Mr. Calyo and brother. Incidental to the play, a

CHARACTER DANCE,

by Miss NEILSON, Mr. BARNES, and a full auxiliary force; also the delightful glee,

"SIGH NO MORE LADIES."

The play produced under the direction of D. W. Waller.

MONDAY, NOV. 2,
THE SOLDENE ENGLISH OPERA BOUFFE COMPANY.

OLYMPIC. NO. 624 BROADWAY.

VAUDEVILLE | VARIETIES OF | AMERICA.
IMMENSE BILL.

GENEVIEVE

GUS WILLIAMS, Rickey and Barney, Alice Harrison, Bath of the Innocents, Deardons, Velocipedists; Billons, Ballet, and 100 artists in song, dance, and farce.

The crème de la crème of specialty, novelty, and variety.

Every EVENING at 7:45, and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY MATINEES at 2 o'clock.

DE BRABANT.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

On and after TUESDAY, 20th inst., at 9 A. M., season tickets and reserved seats for six concerts and eighteen rehearsals, will be sold at Messrs. G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; C. Heuser's, No. 841 Broadway; Martens Bros'., No. 1,164 Broadway; W. A. Pond's, No. 39 Union square, and at the office of the Secretary, No. 302 5th st.

The boxes will be sold at the Academy on THURSDAY, 22d inst., at 3 P. M., by A. H. Muller, Esq., auctioneer. Entrance on 14th st. D. SCHAAD, Secretary.

HEPWORTH DIXON.

CHURCH OF THE DISCIPLES, Madison av. and 45th st., TUESDAY, Oct. 20, at 8 o'clock.

Preceding the lecture, at 7:15 o'clock, there will be a grand ORGAN CONCERT, by Mr. WILLIS C. SHELTON, the young amateur, assisted by Mr. ARBUCKLE, the distinguished cornet player. Tickets can be obtained at the theatre ticket offices, Fifth Avenue, Windsor, and Grand Union Hotels.

Admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, 75 cents.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, 23D ST.

EVERY EVENING at 8, SATURDAY MATINEE at 2.
The world famous BRYANT'S MINSTRELS,
Dave Reed, Nelse Seymour, Bob Hart, W. H. Brockway, Hogan, Emerson, DAN BRYANT, W. Henry Rice.

ROBINSON HALL,

16th st., between Broadway and 5th av.
Second week and tremendous success of
KALIEDAGNAI;
Or, Mysteries of Ancient Mythology.
THE CAN-CAN AND FEMALE MINSTRELS.

THE "WALLACE HOPS."—SATURDAY NEXT, Oct. 24, 1874, at (Tammany Building,) Farrero's Assembly Rooms, commencing at 8 and closing at 12 P. M. Tickets to be had at the hall, and at the residence of GEORGE H. WALLACE & SON, No. 51 East 14th st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THIRTY-EIGHTH ST., NO. 67, BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs.—Elegant suites of rooms newly furnished. Parlor floor with or without front basement; also a magnificent second floor with private table only; house and appointments first-class; references exchanged.

NO. 47 WEST 35TH ST.—A HANDSOMELY furnished back parlor, containing ample closets, hot and cold water, and every convenience; fourth floor, front room, and hall room adjoining, with board, for gentleman and wife and single gentlemen; references.

5TH AV., CORNER 31ST ST.

Very choice suites of apartments on parlor and second floors, with private table; house and table first-class. Apply to owner and occupant, No. 299 5th av.; references exchanged.

BOARDERS WANTED.—$25; THIRD FLOOR, sunny front room, to gentleman and wife, with first-class board; handsome back parlor, hot and cold water; references. No. 39 West 33d st., between 5th av. and Broadway.

A PRIVATE FAMILY ON THE WEST SIDE, near 23d st., will let two large, handsomely furnished rooms, with board; unexceptionable references given and required. Address S. V. M., Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

NO. 41 WEST 36TH ST.—ONE SUITE, CONSISTING of four handsome rooms; hot and cold water, and ample closet room; with or without private table; also one front room, third floor. References exchanged.

SEVENTEENTH ST., NO. 61, WEST.—HANDSOMELY furnished rooms, with every convenience and board of the first character, for parties who desire a refined home.

NO. 12 GRAMERCY PLACE.

A variety of apartments, single and en suite, to let to first-class parties, with board; house facing the park, with privilege of same.

NO. 4 EAST 29TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND Madison avs.—Handsomely furnished parlor floor, with or without private table; also room on third floor, with board.

ELEGANT SUITES OF ROOMS AND SINGLE rooms, with first-class board, at No. 22 East 49th st. and No. 46 West 51st st.; private table if required; references exchanged.

NO. 9 WEST 29TH ST.

Handsomely-furnished rooms,
with board; references.

MR. AND MRS. HLASKO'S

Select classes in dancing. No. 1,464 Broadway. Commencing Saturday, Oct. 31. Send for circular.

NO. 2 WEST 39TH ST., FIRST HOUSE FROM 5th av.—Neatly-furnished suite of apartments, the first floor, with private table.

NO. 1,160 BROADWAY.—FOR RENT, SUITES of rooms, suitable for bachelors heated by steam, with baths, &c. Also, basement, suited for carpet, shoe, or trunk business. Apply on premises.

NO. 280 4TH AV.—TWO SINGLE ROOMS, WITH fire, water, and gas, and one large one, to rent, with first-class board; moderate rates; references exchanged.

TWO LARGE, HANDSOMELY FURNISHED front rooms to let to gentlemen; breakfast if desired. Apply at No. 38 West 26th st., near St. James Hotel.

FIFTH AV., NO. 297.—A DESIRABLE SUITE OF apartments, with private table, private bath, &c.; reference.

NO. 117 WEST 34TH ST.—AN ELEGANT SUITE of apartments, handsomely furnished, to let, with private table. References given and required.

A SUITE OF FOUR ROOMS, WITH BOARD; would be separated; references. No. 58 West 19th st.

NO. 299 HENRY ST., NEAR CAMMEL ST.—A furnished room to let, with or without board.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED.—BY TWO MARRIED COUPLES, their mother and two children; at least three rooms; in genteel neighborhood and family; some private family wishing to reduce their expenses for the Winter will find this an excellent opportunity; replies to this must give full particulars, price, &c., or no attention paid them. Address G., box 3,874 Post-office.

BOARD WANTED.—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN in private family, between 14th and 23d sts; 4th to 5th avs., at moderate terms; best reference given and required. Address, with terms and accommodation, N. W. DENNY, Box No. 4,583, New-York Post Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.

FALL AND WINTER BOARD CAN BE HAD AT the South Orange Mountain House at very low prices; all modern improvements; heated throughout with steam; fine stabling; call on or address S. P. BABOUR, South Orange, N. J.

HOTELS.

WEST-END HOTEL, FORT WASHINGTON, Two Minutes from Depot.—This most desirable hotel, new, first-class, and easily accessible, offers liberal inducements to families and single gentlemen for the Fall and Winter season. Twenty-three minutes from Thirtieth Street Depot and Elevated Railroad.

CHARLES H. SHELLEY.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14TH ST. RUY BLAS.

STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA.

, Positively no Free List—the Press excepted.*,*

TO-NIGHT, Oct. 19, Tenth Subscription Night.

Third time in America of the brilliantly successful New Opera, by Filippo Marchetti,

RUY BLAS,

Presented with New Scenery, Costumes, &c., and the following admirable cast:

Donna Maria, Queen of Spain....SIGNORA POTENTINI
Casilda, Lady of Honor.............MISS A. L. CARY
Ruy Blas.............SIGNOR CARLO CARPI
Don Sallustio.............SIGNOR DEL PUENTE
Don Guritano.............SIGNOR FIORINI
Miss COONEY, Signori LOTTI, HALL, CAPHA and MARINI.
Musical Director and Conductor.............Signor E. MUZIO

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 21,
DEBUT IN AMERICA OF
MLLE. EMMA ALBANI,
and first time by the Strakosch Italian Opera Company of
LA SONNAMBULA.

Thursday, Oct. 22, Brooklyn Academy, "Ruy Blas."
Friday, Oct. 23, second appearance of
MLLE. EMMA ALBANI
in LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.
Saturday, Oct. 24, Grand Matinée.

Boxes and seats secured for any of the above performances at the Academy of Music, Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and No. 114 Broadway.

DALY'S FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

28TH ST. AND BROADWAY.
Begins at 8.
Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY.............Proprietor and Manager

EVERY NIGHT DURING THE WEEK,

the new American drama by Mr. BRONSON HOWARD, author of "Saratoga," and entitled

MOORCROFT;
or,
THE DOUBLE WEDDING.

Magnificent new and realistic scenery by Mr. James Roberts, Mr. C. W. Witham, and Mr. Louis Duflocq.

Mr. D. H. HARKINS.....as.....Cyril Moorcroft
Mr. GEORGE CLARKE.....as.....Harrington Gawtry
Mr. LOUIS JAMES.....as.....Russell Moorcroft
Mr. JAMES LEWIS.....as.....Ruckert
Mr. W. DAVIDGE.....as.....Mr. Peters
Mr. B. T. RINGGOLD.....as.....John Moorcroft
Mr. OWEN FAWCETT.....as.....Dennis
Mr. SOL RUSSELL.....as.....The Present Mrs. Peters
Mr. J. W. JENNINGS.....as.....Pete
Miss FANNY DAVENPORT.....as.....Bell Van Rensselaer
Miss ANNIE GRAHAM.....as.....Katherine Mordaunt
Miss SARA JEWETT.....as.....Virginia St. John
Miss EMILY RIGL.....as.....Marie Lavergne
Miss NINA VARIAN.....as.....Joanna

Act I.—Moorcroft Mansion in 1840.
Act II.—Newport in 1858. The Comedy of Flirtation.
Act III.—The Law of the Land in 1858.
Act IV.—The Double Wedding.

MOORCROFT MATINEE,
SATURDAY, at 1:30.

Mr. DALY begs to announce that MOORCROFT will be followed by the production of THE BELLE'S STRATAGEM.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager.............Mr. LESTER WALLACK

MONDAY and TUESDAY, Oct. 19 and 20, will be produced Sheridan's great Comedy,

THE RIVALS,

with Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. HARRY BECKETT, Mr. EDWARD ARNOTT, Mr. J. B. POLK, Mr. J. W. CARROLL, Mr. E. M. HOLLAND, Mr. C. E. EDWIN, Mr. W. J. LEONARD, Mr. J. PECK, Miss JEFFRIES LEWIS, Mme. PONISI, Miss DORA GOLDTHWAITE, and Miss KATE BARTLETT, in the characters portrayed by them with such remarkable success last season.

Mr. H. J. Montague having recovered from his late severe accident, the first representation of Mr. Lester Wallack's and Mr. Pierrepont Edwards' adaptation from Octave Feuillet's great drama,

THE ROMANCE OF A POOR YOUNG MAN,

will be on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 21.

This fine play will be produced with the greatest care and completeness, and will introduce

Mr. H. J. MONTAGUE

in his second impersonation before the New-York public. In the same play

Miss ADA DYAS

will make her first appearance in Wallack's Theatre.

The cast will also include:

Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. J. B. POLK,
Mr. J. W. CARROLL, Mr. E. M. HOLLAND,
Mr. G. F. BROWNE, Miss EFFIE GERMON,
Miss IONE BURKE, Mme. PONISI,
Mrs. JOHN SEFTON.

Due notice will be given of the first appearance of
Mr. DION BOUCICAULT,
in his
NEW IRISH DRAMA,
which is now in active preparation.

MACCABE. STEINWAY HALL. MACCABE.

Every evening at 8. Matinee Saturday at 2.

Frederic Maccabe,

in his original entertainment,
"BEGONE DULL CARE."

The daily and weekly press of New-York, have unanimously pronounced this to be the
GREATEST SUCCESS
ever achieved by a Monologue performer.

MACCABE—THE HUMORIST, IN HIS DUAL PERsonation of the WANDERING MINSTRELS.

The greatest hit in character-acting known to the stage, received nightly with enthusiastic approbation, and will be presented at every performance during the present week at STEINWAY HALL.

MACCABE. A HUMOROUS SENSATION.

STEINWAY HALL—EVERY EVENING AT 8,
in his sparkling monologue,
BEGONE DULL CARE,

a Vocal, Ventriloquial, Musical, and Sartorial Melange, in which he will display his marvelous power of changing the voice, figure, and face, with rapid changes of picturesque costume, new and original songs and appropriate music and appointments.

ILLUMINATED MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY AT 2.

Admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, 50 cents extra. Reserved seats can be obtained at Steinway Hall; Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; No. 114 Broadway; Schuberth's, No. 23 Union square, and at all the principal hotels.

COLOSSEUM. BROADWAY AND 35TH ST.

TWO EXHIBITIONS DAILY AT 2:30 AND 8 P. M.

PROF. O'REARDON'S TUMBLERONICON.
The Great Cyclorama MIDNIGHT STORM over PARIS. New attractions in the LECTORIUM.
MRS. JARLEY'S WAX WORKS.

POPULAR PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Every matinée (excepting Saturday,) 50c.; children, 25c.
Every evening and Saturday matinée, 75c.; children, 40c.

NIBLO'S.

C. R. THORNE, Lessee and Manager. Continued success of the grand Spectacular Drama of THE DELUGE; or, PARADISE LOST, with all its grandeur of reconstruction. Mlle. Betty Remmelsberg, Julia Seaman, Boissett Family, Kiralfy Sisters, Lilly McDonald, Le Jeune Bonney, Ulm sisters, the Schottee Sisters, 200 Ladies of the Ballet, and Warriors and Amazons. Matinée on Saturday.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Great success of the WARM SPRING INDIANS. ☞ SECOND WEEK OF KIT CARSON.
Performance to commence with the BROKEN SWORD.

MUSICAL.

WATERS' NEW SCALE PIANOS, SQUARE and UPRIGHT, *are the best made. The* touch elastic, *the* tone powerful, pure *and* even *through the* entire scale, *yet* mellow *and* sweet. WATERS' Concerto ORGANS *cannot be* excelled *in* tone *or* beauty; *they* defy competition. *The* concerto stop *is a* fine imitation *of the* human voice. All *are* warranted *for* 6 years. PRICES EXTREMELY LOW *for* cash *or* part cash, *and* balance *in* monthly *or* quarterly payments. Second-hand instruments taken *in* exchange *for* new; *also, for* sale *at* great bargains. AGENTS WANTED *in* every county *in the* United States. A liberal discount *to Teachers, Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges, &c.* Illustrated Catalogues mailed. HORACE WATERS & SON, 481 Broadway, New-York. P. O. Box 3,567.

M. M. MERRELL,
NO. 8 UNION SQUARE, (No. 165 4th av.)
A LARGE STOCK OF
PIANOS, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT,
To Rent or Sell Cheap.
SALES ON EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

UPRIGHT PIANOS.
A LARGE AND SUPERIOR ASSORTMENT FOR SALE OR RENT AT
OUVRIER & SON'S, MANUFACTURERS,
No. 27 West 13th st.,
Between 5th and 6th avs.

A. BRAUTIGAM'S UPRIGHT AND SQUARE pianos are second to none. Prices moderate. Constantly on hand a large assortment of second-hand pianos from best makers. Pianos to rent. Warerooms, No. 701 Broadway.

CHURCH PIPE-ORGANS.—WILLIAM H. DAVIS & SON, No. 40 Downing st., have for sale several new organs of ten and twelve stops at low prices for cash. Also one of two Manuales, twenty-stops, two octaves of Pedales; price, $2,000.

CHICKERING, WEBER, GORDON PIANOS and Prince organs. Rent, $3 and upward. Installments taken. Eight-stop organ, $90. GORDON & SON, No. 13 East 14th st.

AN IMMENSE STOCK—STEINWAY'S AND other Pianos; upright, square, grand; also Organs. Inducements for cash. On installments and to rent. S. T. BALL & CO., No. 15 East 14th st.

DODWORTH'S BAND.—ALL MUSICAL BUSINESS attended to, with small or large bands. Office No. 751 Broadway. JOHN HARVEY, Agent, or THOMAS KINGSLAND, Business Manager, No. 422 Broome st.

THE MISSES SLOMAN, PROFESSORS OF SINGING, piano, and harp; residence, No. 68 West 35th st. Erard Harp and Alexandre Organ for sale. Lessons given in Brooklyn and Yonkers.

FOR RENT—UPRIGHT, SQUARE, AND GRAND PIANOS of our own make; also, for sale, a number of fine second-hand pianos. WM. KNABE & CO., No. 112 5th av., above 16th st.

BEAUTIFUL ROSEWOOD PIANO AND STOOL, $100. Pianos on installments and to rent. New pianos exceedingly low. Upright Pianos. GOLDSMITH'S, No. 26 Bleecker st., near Bowery.

MME. SCHUBERT, FROM EUROPE, HAS REturned to New-York; teaches piano and singing to advanced pupils. Address No. 58 Irving place.

FOR SALE—A SECOND-HAND CHICKERING piano-forte, in good order. Address Box No. 2,453 Post Office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND APPLE AND CIDER barrels in quantities to suit the purchaser. For sale by A. F. BRIGGS, No. 64 Rutgers slip, New-York.

WANTED.—A LARGE PARLOR STOVE, WITH PIPE in good condition. Address Box 2,641, Post Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

TUESDAY, OCT. 20, 1874.
A GRAND MATINEE
AND
CHARITY DRAMATIC FESTIVAL,
under the management of Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY,
IN AID OF
THE FOUNDLING ASYLUM
under the charge of the SISTERS OF CHARITY,
for which
EVERY INDIVIDUAL ARTIST
hereafter named, and every Manager herein credited, has
MOST GENEROUSLY VOLUNTEERED.

THE PERFORMANCE
will begin at 12:45 o'clock with selections from
THE ENCHANTRESS
by the Orchestra of the Fifth Avenue Theatre, under Mr. HARVEY DODWORTH.

AT 1 O'CLOCK

the following members of the Fifth Avenue Company will appear in the Fourth Act of the

SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL:

Sir Peter Teazle.............Mr. CHARLES FISHER
Joseph Surface.............Mr. LOUIS JAMES
Charles Surface.............Mr. GEORGE CLARKE
Sir Oliver Surface.............Mr. W. DAVIDGE
Joseph's Servant.............Mr. F. CHAPMAN
Lady Teazle.............Miss FANNY DAVENPORT

AT ¼ TO 2 O'CLOCK

the Celebrated Ventriloquial Artist, Mr. FREDERIC MACCABE, will give a brief chapter from his Humorous and Popular Entertainment,

"BEGONE, DULL CARE!"

AT 15 MINUTES PAST 2

a Cornet Solo by
Mr. R. C. BENT, "Polka Brilliante,"
accompanied by the Fifth Avenue Orchestra.

AT 20 MINUTES PAST 2

the company of the UNION SQUARE THEATRE, by the very kind consent of Messrs. SHERIDAN SHOOK and A. M. PALMER, will perform the last act of

THE SPHINX.

Admiral De Chelles.............Mr. JOHN PARSELLE
Henri De Savigny.............Mr. JAMES G. PEAKES
Lord Dornoch.............Mr. FREDERIC ROBINSON
Blanche De Chelles (daughter-in-law of the Admiral).............Miss CLARA MORRIS
Bertha De Savigny......Miss CHARLOTTE THOMPSON

AT 3 O'CLOCK

THE CELEBRATED NINTH REGIMENT BAND, Under the distinguished leadership of MAJOR D. L. DOWNING, will perform, (on the stage, in full uniform,) A GRAND SELECTION OF OPERATIC MELODIES, by MEYERBEER.

AT ¼ PAST 3

The Company of WALLACK'S THEATRE, through the generous permission of Mr. LESTER WALLACK, will represent the second act of

PARTNERS FOR LIFE.

Tom Gilroy, a Barrister.............Mr. JOSEPH B. POLK
Mr. Horace Mervyn, a country gentleman
Mr. JOHN GILBERT
Muggles, his confidential servant.Mr. HARRY BECKETT
Ernest, his nephew.............Mr. E. M. HOLLAND
Major Billeter, on half-pay.............Mr. J. W. CARROLL
Fanny Smith.............Miss JEFFREYS LEWIS
Miss Priscilla, Mervyn's sister.............Madame PONISI
Emily, his niece.............Miss DORA GOLDTHWAITE

Medley, "Many Minds," by
THE FIFTH AVENUE ORCHESTRA.

AT 4 O'CLOCK,

By the kind permission of Mr. JOSH HART, of the Theatre Comique, the celebrated and popular specialists and comedians, Messrs. HARRIGAN AND HART, will appear in a new and original Irish sketch, music by Dave Braham, entitled

PATRICK'S DAY PARADE!

Fitzgerald Conroy.............Mr. ED. HARRIGAN
Johanna McCann.............Mr. TONY HART
Hogarth Higgins.............Mr. JAMES BRADLEY

AT ½ PAST 4

The SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, by the kind courtesy of Messrs. BIRCH, WAMBOLD & BACKUS, will give a half an hour from their famous programme of NEGRO MINSTRELSY.

AT 4:45 O'CLOCK.

And in conclusion the following members of the FIFTH AVENUE COMPANY will give a selection from the famous mock tragedy of

THE CRITIC.

Mr. Puff.............Mr. JAMES LEWIS
Mr. Dangle.............Mr. D. WHITING
Mr. Sneer.............Mr. H. CONWAY
The Prompter of the Theatre.............Mr. JOHN MOORE
The Earl of Leicester.............Mr. GEORGE PARKES
(His first appearance this season.)
Lord Burleigh.............Mr. CHAPMAN
Don Whiskerandos.............Mr. W. DAVIDGE
Sir Walter Raleigh.............Mr. SOL RUSSELL
Sir Christopher Hatton.............Mr. LOUIS JAMES
The Governor of Tilberry.............Mr. J. W. JENNINGS
A Beefeater.............Mr. OWEN FAWCETT
Tilburina.............Miss FANNY DAVENPORT
Her Confidante.............Miss ALICE GREY
The First Niece.............Miss NINA VARIAN
The Second Niece.............Miss EMILY RIGL
The Master of the Horse.............Mr. J. G. PEAKES
First Sentinel.............Mr. GILBERT
Second Sentinel.............Mr. DEVEAU

Stage Managers.Mr. D. H. HARKINS & Mr. JNO. MOORE
Treasurer.............Mr. J. W. MORRISSEY

, Admission, $1; reserved seats, $2. For sale on MONDAY at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, and on TUESDAY, at the Academy. Boxes, $8, $10, and $12; proscenium boxes, $25 and $20.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

MISS CUSHMAN'S FAREWELL.

JARRETT & PALMER announce with especial pride that the

FAREWELL APPEARANCES ON THE DRAMATIC STAGE

of the eminent Tragedienne,

☞ MISS CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN, ☜

will occur in Booth's Theatre, under their management, beginning

TO-MORROW, MONDAY EVENING, OCT. 19,

in the Grand Tragedy of

HENRY VIII.

Miss CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN as QUEEN KATHARINE, with the support of the distinguished Author and Actor,

MR. GEORGE VANDENHOFF,

(who will appear as "Cardinal Woolsey") and a complete Shakespearean organization.

, In preparation for early production, MACBETH, and GUY MANNERING, when will be afforded the additional aid of a magnificent CHORUS OF OVER 100 MIXED VOICES.

, Seats can always be secured in advance.

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Owing to the rush of enormous crowds after 7 P. M., the managers suggest that those who desire to make critical examinations should visit the exhibition between the hours of 10 and 12 and 2 and 5, during which hours the vast machinery is in full motion.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. ANCIENT EGYPT.

BAYARD TAYLOR

will deliver his first lecture in New-York on
ANCIENT EGYPT,
THURSDAY, Oct. 22, at 8 P. M.

Admission, 75 cents; with seat, $1.

Private boxes, $5, $6, and $10, according to location.

For sale at the usual places—Academy, Steinway Hall, Schirmer's, Mitchell & Seixas, Theatre Ticket Office, No. 114 Broadway, and at all the hotels.

PARK THEATRE.

SIXTH WEEK
of the
GREAT SUCCESS OF
JOHN T. RAYMOND.......as......Col. Mulberry Sellers
in
MARK TWAIN'S AMERICAN DRAMA,
THE THEATRICAL TOPIC,
THERE'S MILLIONS IN IT.
Seats secured ten days in advance.
Order carriages at 10:30.
MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2 P. M.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S

EVERY EVENING, (except Saturday,)
and SATURDAY MATINEE,
LUCILLE WESTERN
W. H. WHALLEY
IN EAST LYNNE.
MATINEES.
JENNIE MORTON IN MAB.
SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 24,
GREAT BILL.
CARPENTER OF ROUEN and MOSE.

BILLIARDS.
TAMMANY HALL, TUESDAY, OCT. 20, 1874.
COMPLIMENTARY TESTIMONIAL
TO WM. COOK, CHAMPION OF ALL ENGLAND, Tendered by A. P. Rudolphe, F. Ubassy, Joseph Dion, Maurice Daly, Cyrille Dion, M. Vignaud, and Al. Garnier, Champion. During the evening there will be test games by all of the above players, aided by the beneficiary, Mr. Cook. Tickets, $1—to be had at all the leading Billiard Halls. GAME TO COMMENCE AT 8 P. M.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

BIRCH, WAMBOLD, AND BACKUS,
NEW OPERA-HOUSE, BROADWAY, CORNER 29TH ST.,
"MARRIED LIFE UP-TOWN,"
AND AN ENTIRE NEW BILL THIS WEEK.
Matinée Saturday, at 2 P. M. Reserved Seats $1.

THE CHURCHES YESTERDAY.

A NEW EDIFICE DEDICATED.

SERMONS BY DRS. HALL AND CHAPIN—BEECHER ON "LIBERTY IN RELIGION."

Below will be found accounts of the sermons preached in a few of the churches of the City yesterday. They are sketches of the words of men prominent among their professional brethren as preachers and zealous workers in their different denominations. Rev. Dr. Hall dwelt upon the presence of God everywhere, and the encouragement His people should receive from the assurance that aid was ever near for those who seek it. The development of our talents and faculties by their frequent exercise was the subject of Rev. Dr. Chapin's sermon, and Rev. H. W. Beecher delivered a discourse on individual and church liberty in the cultivation of religious sentiment. All three churches were crowded. A description of a new Presbyterian church just finished in the upper part of the City, will also be found below.

GOD'S PRESENCE EVERYWHERE.

By Rev. Dr. John Hall.

Rev. Dr. Hall preached yesterday at the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church. He took his text from the first chapter of the book of Joshua, ninth verse: "Have I not commanded thee? Be strong and of good courage; be not afraid, neither be thou dismayed, for the Lord thy God is with thee whithersoever thou goest." These words, the preacher explained, were spoken to Joshua when he was placed in charge of the Israelites, after the death of Moses. They were for his encouragement and guidance, and they plainly indicated that every man stood in need of such aids. Those who took a superficial view of life did not deem it necessary to be so sustained, but those who comprehended its graver issues knew well how necessary it was to have such encouragement and support. Those were the people who were doubtful of their strength, who felt their responsibility, and who were afraid of the burden that was placed upon them. So it was with Moses, who declared his unfitness even to the point of offending God, and so with Jeremiah who said, "I am but a child to speak these things." Those who were the strongest for the battle of life most felt the need of such support. How plainly was this manifested when one came to look at the condition of Joshua. He was now to take the place of Moses, and assuredly it would be strange if his heart did not feel the need of encouragement. Besides, a great work was to be done—the subjugation of the land which God had promised to his people. Joshua was not about to meet an unknown foe. He had been in the land, understood its military strength, and the spirit by which its people were animated. It was no wonder, therefore, that he should need encouragement. Again, he was about to lead an undisciplined nation, a nation without any country to fall back upon, without any fortified cities, without military preparation, without any base of supplies, and, worst of all, a nation with the characteristics of a mob, readily changing its mind, and ready to strike down to-day those whom but the day before it honored and magnified. It was not strange, in view of all these difficulties, that he should have looked for encouragement. Every man had, like Joshua, his warfare in which to engage, his battles to fight. It was common to speak of this war as with the world, the flesh, and the devil. To carry it on successfully all lawlessness and riot should be put aside. In the encouragement given by the Lord to Joshua there was one commanding consideration, but others, at the same time, of minor and subordinate valor. First of all, Joshua had definite work to do; he had no occasion to look around the horizon, his work was cut out for him. Though the work might be difficult and painful, though we might come from it with aching bones and with weary minds, still to have work to do was an unspeakable blessing compared with the dreary, ineffective lives of some persons who knew not why they were here. This was the first consideration in the case of Joshua. "Have I not commanded?" said the Lord to him, and he felt that the Lord had put him in a certain position and had given him a certain thing to do. In the next place, Joshua was not without certain preparation. He had had the benefit of Moses' counsel, and had acquired the preparedness which came of forty years' experience. But the last and crowning consideration in the case of Joshua was the promise of the Lord to be with him whithersoever he might go. The presence of the Lord was his great strength and encouragement. First of all God gave him moral power, He magnified him with the people, He gave him directions from day to day, and from emergency to emergency, and He gave him the assurance of sustaining him. These were real things—wisdom, guidance, moral power, assurance of success and ultimate success. But He who said "I will be with thee" said also "Be strong and very courageous," and pointed the way to positive duties and convictions. If he (the preacher) were to stand up in his pulpit on the Lord's day and say to his congregation, "I tell you to-day the point I have reached in my speculations; do with it as you please; I do not know where I shall be next Sunday; but if I am here I will tell you what I think then"—if he took such a stand as that he would not expect any one to listen to him with deference or respect. God's promise to be with Joshua was a reason for his putting forth all his power, concentrating all his energies, and girding himself up, so to speak, to the magnitude of his undertaking. So should it be with every man, for the Lord's promise that He would be with us was not to set us free, but rather to stimulate us to further exertion. We were to take hold of this testament, regard the spirit of Joshua, and imitate his example. It might be said that profession was of little value. A profession was not everything, but it was at all events something, for it should be remembered that we were not merely to be in Christ, but that we should make it known, and confess the Saviour before men.

IMPROVING OUR TALENTS.

By Rev. Dr. Chapin.

Dr. E. H. Chapin preached yesterday morning to his congregation, corner of Fifth avenue and Fifty-fifth street, selecting as his text the twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth verses of the fourth chapter of the Gospel by St. Mark, which read as follows: "And he saith unto them, take heed what ye hear; with what measure ye mete, it shall be measured to you; and unto you that hear shall more be given. For he that hath, to him shall be given; and he that hath not, from him shall be taken even that which he hath."

This declaration of the text, the preacher said, was found repeated in numerous instances in the New Testament, but under all the various forms in which it appears is encountered the same general principle, and may be drawn the same practical lesson. The text obviously referred to two distinct and different things—the one power, the other will. The capacity to hear was given to all, although of different degrees, as differed the soil in the parable of the sower, and the disposition to use it is a power. The injunction to take heed implies the existence of the faculty. The faculty to hear is a power. He who exercises not the disposition to use loses the faculty. The man who refuses to understand, taking no heed of what he hears, may be said to love the faculty of hearing, as by inattention, words which once had meaning for him become mere sounds as the rustling of the winds amid dry leaves or the rumbling of a wagon on the highway. On the other hand he who is anxious and willing to hear, who presses on the word so as to extract from it its hidden meaning—the meaning which lies below the letter—will acquire more power, and will take hold of truth with a stronger grasp. Moreover to the thoughtful, earnest hearer will come sayings of Jesus, enriching the New Testament, and the more will he sink into the hidden meaning of those profound sayings, bearing in his anguish and sorrow, in his experience of soul, something new and soothing, wonderfully befitting his case and enriching his heart. To the earnest listener shall be given. Need it be said that in very many instances Sunday hearing is practically no hearing at all, mere words of formalism, words of tradition. But even the most common-place words, if truth be in them, carry an impression to the heart, and old words become fresh when uttered in the hearing, earnest ear. Driven to and fro, and in danger of shipwreck, how like an anchorage in a calm haven are the words, "Come unto Me all ye that labor and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest." To the soul darkened by the shadows of bereavement, what a light comes as of a new and eternal morning in the words, "I am the resurrection and the life." These words, to be truly understood, must be read not as a Sunday contract but in the needy heart, with the hearing ear, and thus meeting our wants all criticism falls short of the real truth in which we find rest and help. Those having no disposition to hear, have the faculty itself taken away, while to him who hath the disposition more capacity is given. And this involves no contradiction or arbitrary fact. It involves a general law, nothing abnormal, nothing capricious. Used capacity increases, while the unused diminishes, withers and dies. This is a law as to every faculty of body and mind. The sailor's practiced eye can discover the blue line of the land long before the landsman. So the red man of the forest can trace out landmarks and trails which escape the scrutiny of the white man. So, too, the muscles become strong and vigorous by continuous action. The eager eye of science always sees something new and wonderful. Men always find more than they seek in the natural world. And here is a refutation of the doubts which science would cast on the hopes of the soul. The more the human mind seeks and listens the more is given; the more it explores the more it finds. Is this faculty capable of annihilation? Is this most intense of all its yearnings to be mocked by disappointment? Is it here that this faculty culminates, and on this range the grand analogies of the universe break off? Everywhere else the listening ear, catching note of some profounder harmony, still asks for more, and is that mind to be finally dashed against the stony ridge of death and annihilation? Unless it takes more mind to study the universe than to make it, then this universe speaks of an exhaustless Mind behind it. Even the very processes of the mind of science itself shatter atheistic conclusions and vindicate God and immortality. Not only in the use and abuse of the spiritual and mental faculties is the effect of the law disclosed in the text developed, but in the transactions and affairs of the world also. Behold him who stands upon vantage ground in the affairs of life, and you behold one who must have worked his way there by the exercise of his faculties. The difference between him and those less advanced, was not lack of opportunity in the latter, but unused opportunity. There is a law which may be considered as having practical application to the entire of life, applying to all kinds, living and being. Often will it be seen that an ordinary man, who makes the best use of his one talent, one by which the world may be made better and wiser, will be found the most efficient in private, public, and professional life. Instead of exhorting men as to their accountability for much, they ought to be exhorted as to their accountability for little, as it is more dangerous to neglect the latter. False to small things, false will he prove to great principles. There is no such thing as a small lie, no two kinds of morality; and cheating is cheating everywhere, where the government is a victim as where the loss falls on a private individual. All will be held to a responsibility in these things, whether their talents be one or many, used or disused. To the disposition to do good will be given the power, and he who will set out to do his duty, will soon find duty to do. He will do that duty which lies nearest to him, and from this lesser requisition he gets power for the larger requisition, if it ever comes. Out of this habit of being faithful to duty, often spring the most heroic acts. Illustrative of this was the case of the French officer who, when reconnoitering close to his lines in the night, suddenly found himself surrounded by the bayonets of the enemy who were about to surprise the sleeping French forces. His silence was enjoined by the threat of instant death, but he saw his duty. In loud tones he aroused his unsuspecting comrades, and scarce had the sound of his voice reached their ears when that voice was hushed in death. So, too, with the stokers on a steamer during a recent disaster, who, while the sailors were in the rigging ready to seek safety if the ship went down, were below at their duty, knowing how much, if not all, depended on keeping steam up. Down there they talked of things not usually the subject of conversation with sailors, and if they went down while at their post of duty the engineer was of opinion their chances in a future world were quite as good as those who were alone consulting their own safety. In the exercise of faith also this same law holds good. Faith in the good leads to doing good, while a man who has mean ideas of life is a mean man, and will do mean things. He who sets himself to doing loving works will find such works, and exhaustless will become his aspirations and powers. He who sees his work and is willing to do it will get power to do it. The past week saw the ceremony of unveiling a statue to the memory of Abraham Lincoln. None needed it less, none deserved it more. The will to make his virtues enduring does us good, but can do him none. Some there are whose deeds are so palpable as they stand out on the horizon of the ages that they form of themselves a monument more enduring than brass or marble. Abraham Lincoln was one of such. Intrinsically he was great, but he became and grew out a great man. When he came into the Presidential chair he was great and good; greater still when he fell by the assassin's hand. Of the great work before him he laid hold with all his heart, and he grew great with it and in its performance. He was one with the nation in its loyal struggle, one with it in its victory, greater when he fell than when he rose. "For he that hath, to him shall be given; and he that hath not, from him shall be taken even that he hath."

LIBERTY IN RELIGION.

By Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.

A very crowded audience possessed Plymouth Church yesterday morning. There was not room enough within the edifice for the accommodation of another person. Mr. Beecher took for his text the fourth chapter of Ephesians, and the twentieth to the twenty-fourth verses inclusive: "But ye have not so learned Christ. If so be that ye have heard Him, and have been taught by Him, as the truth is in Jesus: That ye put off concerning the former conversation the old man, which is corrupt according to the deceitful lusts; And be insured in the spirit of your mind: And that ye put on the new man, which after God is created in rightousness and true holiness."

In his sermon Mr. Beecher took his stand on the broadest Church platform possible, denying to every church any special authority, however pretentious its claims, and asserting strongly the ecclesiastical liberty of both churches and individuals. He said, substantially: It is the doctrine of the New Testament that the knowledge of God is made known through the products of the divine spirit in the human soul. Knowledge may be regarded as external and rational, or as internal and experimental, and there are two corresponding methods of gaining an insight into God's character. One is by contemplation of created things, and this method is greatly favored in modern times because of the grand progress science has made in unfolding the secrets of nature. And while this method is, within certain limits, indispensable, it is also absolutely incompetent to express the Divine nature. The other of the two methods by which God may be found by any man, and through him made known to mankind, differs from it substantially. By it an internal and experimental knowledge of God is obtained by contemplation of that portion of the Divine nature which is within ourselves. But knowledge may be of various degrees. Suppose you pass daily a magnificent mansion. You inquire, and are told the name of its owner. In time you meet him, and then you say you are acquainted with him—that you know him. But there is not a gardener or a hostler about the place who does not think he knows more than you about the man with whom you say you are acquainted. And this gardener's or hostler's knowledge of this master is in turn infinitely surpassed by that of his children and his family. The reason is that before you can be said to know a man you must have an insight into his interior life, and you form your judgment of that by a comparison with your own. For no man can comprehend a quality which he does not possess himself. Only the brave man knows what courage is, and only one who has practiced self-denial can appreciate or understand it in another. So our knowledge of God depends upon how much there is in us that is like God. Now, the term "church" does not signify an organized body of men. It is a generic term for all who are interiorly connected with God, whether they are with or without organization. God's people are the whole human family. Hence the Christian idea of God is very different from the Pagan's. With the Pagans, God is the name of a creative and administrative power. But the Christian idea of God is made up of qualities. It does not exclude the idea of a power sufficient to create, sustain and administer the universe, but it does not give it prominence. The Christian's thought of God is mainly occupied in contemplation of the beauty, holiness, and joy of the Divine disposition. And the desire of participation in the Divine nature is the supreme reason for the existence of all instruments to that end. It is the reason for all culture, for all churches. They do not exist because of, or for the sake of, their own sanctity, but solely for their moral result in making men like Christ. There is supposed to be a special sanctity in some institutions of the world. And it is true of some of them. For instance, it is unquestionably true that a well-conducted household is the most likely to be of good dispositions and characters. But do my boys learn nothing besides what I tell them? Nothing by what my neighbors tell them? Nothing by the life of the street? Nothing from their companions? Does not God speak to them as truly through the neighborhood as through the institution of the family? Yet this does not destroy the sanctity of the family. It is simply God's method; so that while I assert that God teaches men in many ways foreign to the Church, I am far from saying that the Church is of no use at all. But I think that churches are but a single instrument with which God works. All of Christ does not come through them. The voice of God is as strongly heard in the stream, in mountains, in trees, in the sea, in history, in the revolutions of society. It is not that the Church is not necessary, but that it is not the only thing which helps men to God, and when I look at some churches I thank God that it is not the only thing. The office of the Church is to develop the interior nature of man, to represent in him the nature of God. This gives it its only value. Thus every Church is good that makes Christian men, and every Church is worthless that does not. There is no peculiar sanctity in any of them. Everything that tends to bring man to God is valuable in proportion to its success, and worthless in proportion to its failure. Any method that trains the understanding and leaves the spiritual life undeveloped is relatively false, though its tenets may be true. Anything which makes men factious, cruel, quarrelsome, is worthless. Nothing can be sacred which has not the power of developing the life of God in the souls of men. The only qualification I make is to say that this is simply a rule by which churches may test themselves to see whether or not they are workers with God. It is the fruit which follows their efforts which gives to these institutions all their sanctity. The tree that won't bear fruit is none the better for having a good name. The Northern Spy is a good variety of apple-tree. But if you plant a Northern Spy and it don't bear fruit, it is no better than an old elder-bush. You cannot eat the name. The Iona and Delaware are good grapes, but many of them mildew in the leaf and many of them spot in the bunches. But I do not therefore revile grapes abstractly. But I do say that the vine that does not bear grapes is a failure. Correspondingly, no Church is a perfect Church because it claims to stand in certain relations to God. But that Church is the true Church which bears abundant clusters of perfect fruit.

More than this, a man has a right to develop his Christian character without a church at all, if he so chooses. Do I undervalue the common school system when I applaud the man who has gained an education by studying on his belly by the light of a pine knot while his master and mistress are asleep? Not at all. The having an education is the main thing—not the manner of gaining it. So with the Spirit of God. If a man has it, it is no matter whether it came to him through the Catholics, or the Quakers, or anybody else. Having it is the main thing. It is like traveling over a road to reach a given place. If there is a shorter by-path, the man who would hesitate to take it is very foolish. But it makes very little difference whether he takes it or not, if he reaches the place he started for. Again, the lives of men and their personal experience are often the best means of making God known to man and the universe. Hence, there is need of the greatest liberty of individual development. Take Paul for an example. No man can read his life and letters without remarking his enormous egotism. The word "I" will occur in a single chapter from ten to twenty times; so often that if it were to occur in any literary performance of modern times the fault would be unpardonable. There is but one way of explaining it with credit to Paul. God was so manifested in him that the flesh was swallowed up. It was not "I" so much as it was "Christ that worketh in me." So he spoke with a frankness and personal openness hard for some of us to understand. The same liberty belongs to every man. When the influence of Christ is in the human heart there is a certain sanctity in the divine work which ought not to be meddled with; for any attempts to restrain individual liberty may often obstruct the work we are attempting to develop. God's nature is so manifold that there is no museum in any one man that can give specimens of it all. So it is not for the zealous man to criticise the gentle, or the charitable to make himself the critic of his neighbor whose character may be developed in another direction. The divine nature is made manifest in the sum of all the graces which appear in all people. Where is any one denomination on earth that brings out all the qualities that we see in all the Churches? It would be hard to reconcile the demonstrative Baptist to the quiet Quaker, and yet both are working, in their way, for the same great end. It is impossible to make all people coalesce in one great Church. Hence it appears then that not only ought there to be liberty of individual development, but also liberty of the Church—the instrument of development. Somehow there has sprung up an idea that there is authority in these organizations. In other words, the feeling is that, though a man must be good, yet, if he is good, and does not join the Church, he is lost. So strong is this feeling that some Christians seem almost to grieve to find a good man outside of their own particular inclosure, and are inclined to deny to him his place in Christ's fold. I plant flowers in my garden, because otherwise I cannot have them then. But if by chance some seeds are blown away and bloom into loveliness in some unexpected spot, do I burst in upon them and deny that they are flowers? Or do I insist that it was their business to go at once into my garden? Rather the unexpectedness of the place where they bloom is ground for greater joy than, as if they had been found where they were expected. So anything that brings to the soul development of its Christian disposition is what it longs for. But the attempt to secure moral ends by an increased regard to administration is contrary to the genius of Christianity. Every church feels itself independent of every other, and yet every church claims the right to inveigh against every other. Now, I keep house in my way, and my neighbor keeps house in another way. I should consider it very bad manners in me to criticise his housekeeping, and I should certainly resent any intrusion of his into my affairs. Yet the Baptists revile the Presbyterians, and the Presbyterians the Baptists, and the Episcopalians everybody. But God has not given a monopoly of goodness to anybody. The truth is, old things are passing away and new creeds are becoming necessary. Suppose that when the sap begins to run next June the bark of the trees should attempt to prevent their growth. Or suppose that when my boy comes home from school I should tell him to put on his old clothes and go to work, and, though they do not fit as they did before he had grown so astonishingly, yet should insist upon his wearing them anyway. The Calvinistic creed was good, very good for the age which created it. But human nature will not accept it now. I speak in perfect sympathy with all the sects in Christendom. There is not one to which I do not wish success. Liberty in holiness is a hundred times safer than liberty in politics. True orthodoxy is in the heart, not in the head. You cannot make a religion in these days by establishing a system of theology; but whatever brings man interiorly to God may have the authority of a church. How long shall we make the test consist in organization? The true and only test is the amount of Christian disposition which it produces in the mass of its members.

PHILLIPS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

DEDICATION SERVICES YESTERDAY — A SKETCH OF ITS HISTORY.

The new church edifice known as the Phillips Presbyterian Church, which has been in process of erection during the year, at the corner of Madison avenue and Seventy-third street, was publicly opened for religious worship for the first time yesterday morning, and dedicated with appropriate services. The history of the church society for which the new church has been built dates back to the year 1843. During that year, under the suggestion and encouragement of Mr. James Lennox, of the First Presbyterian Church of this City, the society was organized and known as the Fifteenth Street Presbyterian Church. Mr. Lennox gave the lot and erected a small and plain church, which was dedicated in May of the following year, 1844. On that occasion the services were performed by Rev. Dr. William W. Phillips and Rev. J. M. Krebs. The church went on for the first two years without any settled Pastor. In March, 1846, Rev. Dr. William D. Snodgrass was installed as Pastor, who remained till October, 1849, when, receiving a call from Goshen, N. Y., he was regularly dismissed to accept the same. In the following year, 1850, the church called Rev. I. M. McDonald, who accepted and became the second regular Pastor. Mr. McDonald remained with the church till 1853, when he too retired, accepting a call from the Princeton Presbyterian Church, Princeton, N. J. From the time of Dr. McDonald's retirement to the year 1856, the church had no regularly installed Pastor, but its pulpit was supplied from Sunday to Sunday by various preachers, prominent among whom were Rev. Dr. Alexander, Rev. J. C. Lowere, and Rev. Joseph Bowman. In the year 1856 Rev. Dr. Alexander accepted the call of the church and became the third regular Pastor. During the past eighteen years under the ministry of Dr. Alexander, the society has passed through various vicissitudes. After the first thirteen years of Dr. Alexander's pastorate, from 1856 to 1869, it was found that the usefulness of the church in the locality in which it was situated had become considerably impaired, by reason of its surroundings. The Academy of Music, Tammany Hall, and several lager-beer saloons had been established in the neighborhood, quite changing the character of the locality from that at the time of the building of the church. It was, therefore, determined by the society, again by the advice and suggestion of its liberal patron, Mr. James Lennox, to abandon the neighborhood and remove to a more desirable locality. The point selected was in Seventy-third street, near Madison avenue. In the year 1869, therefore, the old church on Fifteenth street was abandoned and a chapel was built on Seventy-third street at a cost of $14,000. Here the society has worshiped and Sunday-schools have been held during the past five years, holding its last regular church-service in the chapel one week ago yesterday.

According to the records and statement of Mr. Bennett, the Secretary of the society, "during the Fall of 1873, in view of the brightening prospects of the church, the increased interest manifested by the worshipers, and the growth of population in the neighborhood of the chapel, Mr. James Lennox determined to execute a long-cherished purpose of founding a permanent church in that neighborhood. With that view the members of the church formed themselves into a corporate body in March, 1874, when, for the nominal consideration of $1, the premises upon which the new church stands, together with the edifice itself, were conveyed to the Trustees by Mr. Lennox, the only stipulation in regard to the transfer being that the church should not change its doctrine, faith, or ecclesiastical connection, or cease to adhere to the doctrine, faith, or form of the Presbyterian Church represented by the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America; and in case of such change the property is to revert to the Lennox estate. The church has been named in honor of Rev. Dr. Phillips, for many years the Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of this City. Several members of that church have joined the new society, and it is now anticipated that others will follow. The edifice stands on the north-east corner of Madison avenue and Seventy-third street, and covers 100 feet on the avenue by 125 on Seventy-third street. It is built of Philadelphia brick and Ohio and blue stone trimmings laid in dark mortar. Two towers rise on the avenue side, the tallest one, designed for the bell-tower, being 175 feet in height. The exterior appearance of the church is ornamental. On the Madison avenue side a large mullioned window is placed, while the Seventy-third street side contains a rose-window filled with richly-stained glass. There are three entrances to the church—one through the main tower on the corner, and the other two on the avenue and street sides respectively. The interior of the church is very tasteful. The height of the main dome is about sixty feet from the floor, and is divided into several arches. The walls are finely frescoed, and with the ceiling present a beautifully decorated tint. The pulpit and pews are finished in chestnut. The organ takes up nearly the whole space of the rear wall back of the pulpit, and together with the loft immediately in front and over the pulpit, correspond with the general architecture of the church. At present there is but one gallery to the church, placed at the front over the Madison avenue entrance, but the architect, Mr. R. H. Robertson, has arranged so that galleries may be placed along the sides hereafter, as the needs of the congregation may require. At present there is seating capacity for about 800 people. The cost of the edifice was about $140,000; the value of the land is estimated at an additional $100,000. The cost of the organ was about $6,000. A trained quartet will render the music.

The dedication services yesterday were of an impressive character. All three Pastors of the church in its past history assisted in the exercises. In the morning, Rev. Dr. Snodgrass, the first Pastor, preached the sermon from the text: "The Lord loveth the gates of Zion more than all the dwellings of Jacob." Psalms, lxxxvii. 2. The reverend gentleman said that the love of God to the Church was because of its being the house for prayer, and the place for reading and expounding the Scripture. It was also the "Birth-place of His children." Here had been born in spirit and faith all the people who formed the glory of the Church. Rev. Dr. Alexander made the dedicatory prayer in the morning. In the afternoon, Rev. Dr. McDonald, of Princeton, the second Pastor of the church, preached the sermon. Arrangements have been made with a number of prominent preachers for Sunday evening services during the months of November, December, and January next. Among these will be Rev. Dr. Storrs, of Brooklyn, and Rev. Drs. McCosh, Adams, Hall, Conkling, and Taylor, of this City.

AUTUMN IN THE PARK.

There was a wintry look about the city's garden yesterday, and because it wore this aspect too soon, the effect was felt the more. The number of visitors was notably reduced. The Park walks, though not wholly deserted, were bare of the crowds that flock through them usually on the sunny noons of fine October Sabbaths. From its pleasant and inviting drives, the splendor of gay equipages had in a large measure disappeared. The day there, as elsewhere, was bleak and chilly, and walks and drives have lost the rich Summer verdure that is chiefest among their attractions. The spots most favored throughout the Summer looked loneliest yesterday. With the departing warmth had disappeared also the bright tints of Summer garments, and the more sober hues pervaded. One missed, too, the crowds of little children of all sorts and complexions, that romp in warmer days about the Mall and Ramble. Repelled by its chilling suggestions of ice, few loungers loitered by the Lake. They could no longer conjure up a lasting warmth by dwelling upon the excitement of ringing skates and whirling skaters, than by recalling the memory of the Summer's fiery heat. If pausing, they encouraged either fancy, the present reality speedily suggested instant motion. Yet to persons of a vigorous constitution the pleasures of a walk through the Park were rather enhanced by yesterday's temperature. Well wrapped and comfortably buttoned, many of those who ventured forth strode briskly, with faces that indicated at least a bracing if not "a nipping and an eager air." As the afternoon advanced, cold blasts disturbed the scant covering that remains upon the half-naked branches, and drove the dust and dead leaves about in whirling eddies, and the evening found few remaining visitors.

AWAITING TRANSPORTATION TO SING SING.

Charles Williams, alias James Horn, a colored desperado, was yesterday committed, without bail, by Justice Flammer, at Jefferson Market Police Court, on a charge of highway robbery. Miss Lillie Barnard, of No. 438 Third avenue, appeared as the complainant, and stated that on Saturday night, about 9 o'clock, while passing home through Thirtieth street, when but a few yards from Fifth avenue, she was suddenly seized by the right arm from behind. Her pocket-book containing $2 80 was roughly snatched from her hand, and a bundle containing some ostrich feathers which she carried under her left arm was knocked to the ground by a blow. The thief, whom she fully identified as the colored man Williams, then fled. Miss Barnard called loudly for help, and Officer Dunlap, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, and a night watchman of the District Telegraph Company, started in pursuit and caught Williams in Madison avenue, near Twenty-ninth street. He had the pocket-book in his possession when arrested, and at court confessed his guilt.

AN OFFICER ASSAULTED.

A notorious rowdy, named James Higgins, residing at No. 141 Mott street, was drunk and disorderly in Hester street yesterday afternoon, when Roundsman William McLoughlin, of the Fourteenth Precinct, came up and arrested him. While taking Higgins to the station-house McLoughlin was assailed by a gang of corner loafers, who pelted him with stones, tore his coat and pants, bruised him severely about the head and body, and finally flung him down the cellar steps of No. 165 Hester street, rescuing the prisoner. McLoughlin, on regaining his senses, gave chase to the gang, and succeeded in recapturing Higgins. Higgins made a desperate resistance, and was at length conquered by a vigorous application of the club, and locked up in the Fourteenth Precinct Station-house. He will be brought before Justice Bixby at the Tombs to-day.

A SWINDLER ARRESTED.

On Aug. 5, 1873, a man giving the name of Zebulon Carpenter called at the dry-goods warehouse of Herman Wronkow, No. 403 Broadway, and said he wished to purchase a bill of goods. He represented that he was a property owner in Saratoga, and had a large credit in the Saratoga Savings Institution. By these representations he obtained $1,600 worth of goods from Mr. Wronkow. It was subsequently ascertained that the representations were false, and the case was placed in the hands of Detectives Tilley and Heidelberg, who last week succeeded in ascertaining that Carpenter had gone to Syracuse, and on proceeding there found he had left for Pulaski, where they arrested him. Carpenter was brought to this City yesterday, and locked up at head-quarters. He will be arraigned at the Tombs to-day.

SUICIDE OF A GERMAN LADY.

Mme. Eva Vogel, aged sixty-eight years, died yesterday morning at her residence, No. 411 East Fiftieth street, from the effects of Paris green, taken by her, with suicidal intent, on last Wednesday evening. An inquest in the case was held by Coroner Kessler, yesterday evening. The evidence taken showed that the deceased, who was a woman of extremely morbid temperament, had, for some months past, suffered from suicidal mania. Dr. Schoonover, who was called in, testified that the deceased refused to take any food, and even medicine had to be forced down her throat. She said she had purchased the poison at Forty-ninth street and Second avenue, giving the druggist an assumed name. The jury rendered a verdict that she committed suicide while laboring under mental aberration.

ANOTHER EMIGRANT SWINDLER.

Charles H. Davis, a well-known thief, who is a member of a gang frequenting the corner of the Bowery and Hester street, was arrested at Pier No. 20 East River by Officer Sullivan, of the Second Precinct, for endeavoring to swindle Robert Bernstein, of No. 50 Hayes street, Newark, N. J., by persuading him to exchange greenbacks for bogus gold coin. Davis, whose picture, under the name of Burke, adorns the "Rogue's Gallery," will be brought before Justice Bixby at the Tombs to-day.

RUFFIANISM IN NEW-JERSEY.

Yesterday a number of the Morgan street, Jersey City, gang—one of the worst in the city—assaulted a little cripple named Willie Demarest, and by throwing him violently against a fence injured him severely. They afterward attacked an old man named Muilone, who was cleaning a lamp in front of his house, and handled him roughly. Capt. McHorney sent Officer Gordon to arrest the ruffianly party. After a struggle George Robertson, one of the gang, was finally secured and locked up.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

F. S. Chanfrau, the comedian, is at the Astor House.

Capt. R. F. Ward, of Governor General Dufferin's staff, is at the Brevoort House.

Judge D. L. Follett, of Norwich, N. Y., is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Vice President Henry Wilson is at the Grand Central Hotel.

Capt. Philip Walker, of the Irish team, is at the Windsor Hotel.

Ex-Lieut. Gov. A. B. Gardner, of Vermont, is at the St. Denis Hotel.

Commodore John Guest, Commander J. A. Greer, Capt. J. C. Beaumont, and Dr. R. T. Maccoun, United States Navy, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

PUBLIC BEQUESTS.

The will of Thomas Sparks, late of Philadelphia, distributes $24,000 to various religious and charitable associations, as follows:

Church Home for Children	$3,000
Merchants' Fund	1,000
Old Man's Home	1,000
Hayes' Mechanics' Home	1,000
St. James Church, of Kingsessing, to keep in repair the Memorial School-house	5,000
St. James P. E. Church, of Philadelphia	3,000
Pennsylvania Hospital, for Surgical Department	2,000
Episcopal Hospital	2,000
Woman's Hospital	1,000
Children's Hospital	1,000
Moravian College and Theological Seminary at Bethlehem	1,000
Pennsylvania Seamen's Friend Society	1,000
Southwark Soup Society	1,000
Mechanics' Institute of Southwark	1,000

A WHOLESALE MURDERER.

A man named Poirier, a wholesale murderer unparalleled in France since Tropmann, was executed Sept. 29 at Chartres. In October, 1871, he went to the farm of a Mme. Lecomte, who had sold off her stock and furniture, and demanded her money. She directed him to the place where it was deposited, but as he was leaving followed him into the garden and told him she knew who he was. He turned back and killed her with a hatchet. A woman whom she had asked to pass the night with her appearing at the moment, he pursued and killed her also. In January last he murdered a woman who kept a roadside inn, and in May he murdered a boy and girl aged sixteen and fourteen whom their parents had left in charge of their farm. Pretending to sell wood, he got into conversation with them and murdered one in the stable and the other in the house. Suspicion fell upon him in this last case, and he was convicted of all five murders.

DROWNED WHILE BOATING.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Oct. 18.—Frank Hemingway was drowned in Onota Lake, Pittsfield, to-day, by the swamping of a boat while he and a companion were changing seats. He leaves a wife and four children.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Some unknown persons threw stones at the plate-glass door of the Twenty-seventh Precinct Station-house yesterday morning, causing a damage of $200.

C. Johnson's printing office, on the third floor of the five-story brick building, No. 178 Greenwich street, was damaged $1,000 by fire yesterday morning.

Gustave Lindsey was held in $1,000 bail by Justice Kilbreth at Essex Market Police Court yesterday, on a charge of forgery made by Jacob Hagedorn, of No. 116 East Fourth street.

The Police of the Tenth Precinct have up to the present failed to arrest any person for the robbery of $100,000 from the rooms of Luther Bryant, at No. 1 Forsyth street, the details of which were fully published in THE TIMES of yesterday.

Three boys named John Burns, Peter Barry, and Thomas Meehan, were held for trial at the Tombs yesterday, for stealing a gold watch and chain, value $170, from Mr. James H. Fay, of No. 111 East One Hundred and Fourth street, while he was intoxicated, at the corner of Bowery and Broome street, yesterday morning.

Jacob Wells, aged thirty-five, an engineer, residing in West Eleventh street, accidentally fell from the fifth to the third floor of the new building corner of Broadway and Fulton street, yesterday evening, and was instantly killed. His body was taken to the Beekman Street Station-house, to await the action of Coroner Woltman, who was notified.

Detectives Tilley and Heidelberg, of Central Office, yesterday arrested on a train of the Harlem River Railroad, Annie Horton, alias Briggs, alias St. Clair, alias Hammond, on a charge of grand larceny. The prisoner a month ago obtained board in West Twenty-fifth street, and decamped with clothing and jewelry valued at $660, the property of other boarders, which was found in her possession when arrested.

BROOKLYN.

Jane Hughes, of No. 20 Doughty street, aged forty, fell down stairs last night about 9 o'clock, while intoxicated, and broke her neck.

The body of Theobald Ruby, of No. 8 Talman street, who has been missing since the 11th inst., was found in the river yesterday, near the foot of Gold street.

James Farrell, having no home or employment, arrested with a Bible and silver cake-basket, the property of Mrs. Dunlap, of No. 289 Hicks street, was sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

Christopher Callahan, of Steuben street, aged nineteen years, was arrested on a charge of breaking the stained-glass window of St. Mary's Church, corner of Classon and Willoughby avenues, by throwing stones.

At an early hour yesterday morning Henry Brickmedie, of King street, corner of Conover, committed suicide by hanging himself. The body was found suspended from a beam in the stable in the rear of his house. No cause for the act can be assigned by his friends. The Coroner was advised of the occurrence.

STATEN ISLAND.

The Democratic County Convention of Richmond County will assemble at Richmond, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of Thursday next.

The Board of Trustees of New-Brighton, at their last meeting, voted to have a sewer constructed along the northerly side of Arietta street, from Central avenue to the waters of the Bay of New-York, and ordered the preliminary survey to be made at once.

The Commissioners for opening and extending Centre street, Edgewater, from Middletown to Southfield, have completed their survey and report, which have been placed on file for examination, with the Clerk of the Board of Trustees. They will sit for a review of this report on Saturday, the 31st inst., from 2 to 5 P. M.

LONG ISLAND.

The Synod of Long Island, embracing the Presbyteries of Brooklyn, Nassau, and Long Island, will assemble at Southold to-day. The opening sermon will be preached by Rev. Alexander Miller, Moderator. Standing committees will be appointed, and other preliminary business will be transacted.

NEW-JERSEY.

The only mine recently in operation at Franklin Furnace has been closed.

A handsome fountain worth $1,200 is being constructed in the Hackensack Green.

Trotting on the Gentlemen's Driving Park at Paterson will commence Wednesday and continue for three days.

Rev. Edward Baker has declined to accept the call to the Congregational Church on Grove street, Newark.

Ex-State Senator A. W. Cutler has accepted the nomination for Congress in opposition to Hon. W. W. Phelps.

Judge Bedle has granted sixteen writs of certiorari to sixty-four parties in the matter of the Paterson avenue assessment, Paterson.

All attempts to settle the Lodi Church difficulty have been unavailing, and the trial will be resumed before Judge Bedle, at Hackensack, on Saturday next.

The Episcopal General Convention having divided the Diocese of New-Jersey into two dioceses, Bishop Odenheimer has selected the Northern Diocese as his own.

A bill is being prepared for passage by the next Legislature providing for an appropriation for the establishment of a "Creedmoor" in the State of New-Jersey.

The Republicans of Hackensack will hold a mass-meeting to-morrow afternoon on the green, and will be addressed by Hon. George A. Halsey, Major Gen. Burnside, Hon. Galusha A. Grow, and others.

General Jardine, Republican candidate for State Senator from Bergen County, has resigned his position as Commander of the Council of Administration of the G. A. R., because the rules of the order proscribe politics.

Prof. Smook, Assistant State Geologist, and Civil Engineer J. K. Barton, are surveying the clay districts extending from Raritan Bay to the Delaware River. The result of their labor will be found in the report of the State Geologist.

Michael Connolly, who was stabbed during an affray in Wandle's stables, on Montgomery street, Jersey City, late on Saturday night, lies at his home, whither he was removed, in an extremely critical condition. Clew, who stabbed him, is still in the City Prison, and will be held to await the result of Connolly's injuries.

At some time during Saturday night the residence of Miles Tierney, a wealthy contractor, residing on York street, near Jersey avenue, Jersey City, was entered by burglars. Mr. Tierney and his family are absent in Boston, and the house being untenanted the burglars carried away every portable thing of value there. The loss will probably reach $2,000.

CRIME IN FRANCE.

Crimes of violence, writes the Paris correspondent of the London *Daily Telegraph*, Oct. 4, are not confined to England. On the contrary, though wife-beating be an English habit, it has many professors here not unworthy of a high grade on the other side of the channel. But it is in murder simple, murder for the sake of gain, that France is pre-eminent. I do not think that any day for the last fortnight has passed without its savage crime. There is a sheer brutality about the Parisian method now in vogue which appears to me quite new. The French thief used to rely on his wit, used to pride himself on *politesse*, used to disdain violence as unworkmanlike; but he has learned a different system. At present the mode of proceeding reminds one rather of Ashantee barbarism than of Parisian polish. Observe the cases reported to-day: On Friday evening, about 6, the widow Rougier, aged seventy-six years, is found lying on her face in her apartment, No. 242 Rue de Vaugirard. She is dead, strangled intentionally, the room all plundered and in confusion. No arrests yet made, nor any clue. The night before, about 8 o'clock, two men were found on the stairs, who pretended to be looking for No. 270. They had knocked at Mme. Rougier's door on some excuse of repairs to make. Again, last night, a murder of the same class was committed at Ivry, where a woman of eighty-two years had her throat cut, or was strangled, for accounts differ. The assassin was a girl nineteen years old, who wanted to entertain her friends with the plunder. I think it may be admitted that crime of this primitive order is rare in England. The manner of a thief's proceeding in Paris at this day is well known. He enters a likely house, slipping past the concierge, if possible, or taking advantage of her absence. He knocks at every door, offering a ready excuse if his knock be answered. Reaching a door where no one comes in reply, he forces the easy lock in two minutes, and enters. Should there be, as has happened often, a sick person there, or should the owner arrive during the pillage, murder is the result. It is with that end prominently in view that the enterprise was begun. For crimes caused by jealousy there is some sort of excuse, and such have at no time been wanting in Paris. In the same paper is told the story of an attempt at murder committed by the second coachman of M. Dreaux, *agent de change*, upon his immediate superior. It is said that in the chamber of the guilty man were found reports of the *procès* Dubourg, the *procès* Duc—which I lately recounted to your readers—and the "Femme De Claude" of M. A. Dumas *fils*. We are told, indeed, that the intending murderer had no reason to suspect his wife, and acted only on the impulse of a mind diseased by such studies. When people are so excited as they are properly just now in England on the subject of violent crimes, it is as well they should be reminded that in other countries is found the same epidemic, perhaps under a form still worse.

A DOG COLLAR STORY.

A correspondent writes to the London *Times*: "The Paris Police lately received intelligence that a young man of Polish origin was journeying through the suburbs of the capital, and endeavoring to pass off a quantity of forged Russian notes, and last week this interesting wayfarer was apprehended in a café at Sceaux. He was a man of about thirty years of age, who had been flitting rapidly through the towns and villages on his route, accompanied only by a large mastiff, that never left him. When arrested he put on an air of injured innocence, protesting that he was an honest dealer in imitation jewelry, producing a box of samples, and growing more and more defiant as the strict search made upon his person proceeded, without bringing to light anything of a nature to inculpate him. At length his captors, fairly nonplussed, were on the point of dismissing him, when the eye of one of them fell upon the mastiff that had remained at the door. He noticed that the animal's neck was encircled with a collar of very unwieldy thickness, and, on taking it off and inspecting it, he discovered that it was hollow inside and stuffed with counterfeit notes to the amount of £300. In the face of such proofs the man ceased to deny the facts imputed to him, and began to moralize pathetically upon the flagrant unfairness of Providence, and the cruel absence of anything like even-handed distributive justice in the apportionment of the prizes and blanks of his profession, whose chiefs and magnates invariably came off scot-free and millionaires, whereas the poor toiling underling drudges never reaped anything for their pains but the prison and the hulks. These gloomy metaphysics he proceeded to fortify with an anecdote, which, whether authentic or not, is certainly very remarkable. It appears that during the Crimean campaign one of the principal regimental canteens in the Russian Army was suddenly closed in the faces of officers and men without notice or warning. Prince Gortschakoff, furious, rode up to the purveyor and demanded an explanation, whereupon the latter replied that, instead of yielding him, as was commonly supposed, £20 of clear daily profits, his business was landing him in downright ruin, inasmuch as the greater part of his receipts consisted of false bank-notes. The General, at his wit's end, telegraphed to the Emperor, and, on receiving a reply, told the purveyor that if he would open his canteen the spurious notes in question should be cashed by the bank as if they had been genuine. Armed with this assurance, the purveyor briskly resumed his business, and labored in his vocation with such zeal and diligence that at the end of the war he had the satisfaction of being able to present for payment to the Imperial Bank £40,000 worth of counterfeit paper, scarcely any of which had really been received by him in the course of his dealings with the army."

THE ACCIDENT AT REVERE, MASS.

The Portsmouth (N. H.) *Chronicle* says that Mr. Jefferson C. Rowe, of that city, has obtained $12,000 from the Eastern Railroad in settlement of his claim for damages at Revere, Mass., in 1871, whereby he lost his right arm and received other severe injuries while in performance of his duties as brakeman on the ill-fated express train. Mr. Rowe pays his own expenses, which are about $2,000. The preliminary points of the case being settled in the U. S. Court in favor of Mr. Rowe, the railroad officials were desirous of settling, in preference to a continuous suit (which was entered for $35,000 damages) and a possible judgment establishing a precedent by which employes could obtain damages for injuries caused by the carelessness of other employes of the same corporation. Mr. Rowe was an employe of the Portsmouth, Saco and Portland Railroad Company at the time of the accident, the Eastern Railroad having practically leased the Portsmouth, Saco and Portland Railroad and the services of its employes.

THE MAILS FROM EUROPE.

The White Star steam-ship Adriatic, which left Liverpool Oct. 8, and Queenstown Oct. 9, reached this port last evening, with dates later by two days. We are once more indebted to the management of the line for valued additions to our foreign files.

[Advertisement.]

Andrew Jackson Allen, the old actor and costumer, had a favorite expression, "That's your sort." If living he would apply it to Knox's matchless Fall and Winter fashions of gentlemen's Hats. Procurable at No. 212 Broadway, or in the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

[Advertisement.]

E. LORD, French steam-cleaning and dyeing, correct and artistic. Offices No. 111 Eighth avenue, No. 630 Broadway, near Bleecker street, No. 860 Broadway, corner Seventeenth street.

PRINTING CLOTH MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 17.—Printing Cloths were quiet during the week. Prices closed firm at 5¼c.@5⅜c. for Standard and Extra 64 by 64. Sales of 20,000 pieces on that basis.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Adriatic, from Liverpool.—Col. S. N. Moody, Mrs. S. N. Moody, Miss B. Moody, S. W. Moody, Master M. H. Moody, Mrs. Baby, Miss Baby, Capt. Baby, R. Galatti, Miss Nellie Smith, Mrs. G. Woolworth Colton, C. L. Colton, G. Woolworth Colton, Rev. Bishop Harris, Mrs. Harris, Miss Mary C. Harris, Miss H. A. Harris, W. J. Cruger, E. Cruger, E. Sturges, Mrs. E. Sturges, G. G. Tyrrell, D. N. Walker, D. Carlisle, Master Harry Cox, T. B. Mills, Mrs. T. B. Mills, Sam Boustead, A. A. Eustaphievi, Mrs. Lloyd W. Williams, Miss Williams, Dr. A. Brockenbrough, Mrs. A. Brockenbrough and servant, Mrs. A. S. Mosher, Miss L. Stoughton, J. P. Klingle, J. P. Klingle and servant, Miss Lettie Klingle, Charles S. Macy, G. B. Vail, W. C. Christie, George Phelps, Henry Alcock, Mrs. Henry Alcock, Master G. C. Alcock, Master N. C. Alcock, and two nurses, Mr. Leech, S. L. Isaacs, J. M. Krimmel, J. Keunaghan, Fred Cooper, William J. Fritz, Mr. Goodbridge, William P. Mason, E. P. Mann, George S. Howe, S. E. Lyon, Mrs. S. E. Lyon, Miss Lyon, Miss Alice Lyon, Miss E. S. Lyon, S. H. Wales, Miss Wales, Rev. H. C. Fish, Fred S. Fish, Rev. D. J. Yerkes, Mr. Halsey, Mrs. Halsey, and servant, William D. Nichols, Mrs. William D. Nichols, Miss Sallie Cox, Miss D. J. Fish, Alfred Borell, A. Fowler, E. Gray, Mrs. David M. Day, Miss Lilla B. Day, Mrs. Silliman, Miss Silliman, Miss Thomas, Mrs. M. Ilberry, Sheldon Collins, Miss Kelly, A. Gilbert, Mrs. A. Gilbert, F. W. B. Vernon, J. Shanson, G. Wilkinson, C. McKnight, J. S. Goodman, Mrs. J. S. Goodman, John Buckingham, Mrs. John Buckingham, Miss Alice Buckingham, Miss Eva Buckingham, Miss Rose McAnn, Master George Kelly, Mr. Decker, Mrs. Decker, John M. Kelly, W. E. Norton, E. S. Allen, Edward Burke, Mrs. Edward Burke, J. Whitney, D. Gilmore, Miss E. Ilberry, C. Livingstone.

In steam-ship General Barnes, from Savannah.—Mrs. M. Morrell and two children, Miss Maggie Harney, Dr. R. P. Myers, W. A. Ross, F. G. Snead, E. Evans, G. W. Tinker, G. Michel.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	6:16	Sun sets	5:14	Moon sets	11:45

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook	1:43	Gov. Island	2:32	Hell Gate	3:54

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......SUNDAY, Oct. 18.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Adriatic, (Br.,) Perry, Liverpool Oct. 8 and Queenstown 9th, with mdse. and 113 cabin and 287 steerage passengers to R. J. Cortis. Oct. 11, lat. 50 57, lon. 20 30, passed a National steamer bound E.; same day, lat. 51 12, lon. 20 40, passed a brig-rigged steamer bound W.; 13th, lat. 48 58, lon. 37 49, passed a Guion steamer bound E.; 16th, lat. 43 47, lon. 58, passed a German steamer bound E.; 17th, lat. 41 38, lon. 64 28, passed a brig-rigged steamer bound E.; same day, lat. 41 30, lon. 64 54, passed a bark-rigged steamer bound W.

Steam-ship Parthia, (Br.,) Watson, Liverpool Oct. 6, and Queenstown 7th, with mdse. and passengers to Charles G. Francklyn. Oct. 13, lat. 46 35, lon. 44 24, passed a bark bound W., showing signal letters N J P R; 16th, lat. 42 44, lon. 60 50, passed a Bremen steamer bound E. The P. brings 112 cabin and 271 steerage passengers.

Steam-ship Cortes, Freeman, New-Orleans Oct. 10, with mdse. and passengers to Clark & Seaman. Has had strong head winds the entire passage. Oct. 12, lat. 27 10, lon. 79 40, passed brig Ella Vail, (Br.,) from Arecibo, for New-York.

Steam-ship General Barnes, Cheeseman, Savannah, Oct. 15, with mdse. and passengers, to William R. Garrison.

Steam-ship Wyanoke, Couch, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship E. C. Knight, Chichester, Georgetown, D. C., and Alexandria, with mdse. and passengers to J. C. Kenyon.

Steam-ship Rapidan, Kempton, Savannah Oct. 14, with cotton, &c., to Wm. R. Garrison; Oct. 16, off Cape Lookout, spoke bark T. C. Jones, (of Liverpool,) from Leghorn, for Baltimore.

Steam-ship North Point, Smith, Philadelphia, with mdse. and passengers to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Ship Oasis, (Br.,) Jacques, Liverpool, Sept. 13, via Sydney, C. B., 12 ds. in ballast to order; is anchored at Sandy Hook for orders.

Schr. Jane Emson, Decker, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Matilda Brooks, (of Brookhaven,) Jones, Santander 43 ds., with wine to order—vessel to Jones, Smith & Co.

Schr. James Bliss, Hatch, Bangor, with lumber to John Boynton's Sons.

Schr. Ellen Morrison, Kelly, Bangor, with lumber to J. Ford.

Schr. G. M. Porter, Allen, Salem.

Schr. J. Burley, Saunders, Brockport, Mass.

Schr. White Rock, Cafferty, Bridgeport.

Schr. Bertha, Conover, Pawtucket.

Schr. Harry Doremus, Cornell, Virginia.

Schr. Excel, Ludlum, Virginia.

Schr. Elizabeth A., Rose, Virginia.

Schr. Mary Louisa, Gaskill, Washington, D. C., 6 ds., with naval stores to Zophar Mills.

WIND—Sundown, fresh, N. W.; cloudy.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 18.—Arr. steamers Saragossa, from Savannah; Sea Gull, from Charleston; John W. Garrett, from New-York; E. W. Brune, from do.; William Whildin, from Philadelphia.

Arr. 17th, P. M., ship Duisberg, from Rotterdam; schrs. Rebecca Florence, from Windsor, N. S.; Mary Ellen, from New-York; A. N. Rogers, from do.; H. A. Hoyt, from New-Haven; Anna J. Russell, from New-York; Twilight, from New-Haven; Chas. H. Lawrence, from Boston; Clara, from New-York; H. B. Congdon, from do.; Katie J. Hoyt, from New-Haven; P. H. Crowell, from Boston; A. F. Kindberg, from Fall River; Lottie Klotts, from Providence.

BOSTON, Oct. 18.—Arr.—steamers John S. Hopkins, Hallett, from Baltimore; Gen. Whitney, Hallett, from New-York; schrs. Wm. G. Lewis, Baxter, from Georgetown, D.C.; C. W. May, [illegible], from Philadelphia; [illegible], Swann, from do.; Abby L. Dow, Young, from do.; J. C. Cottingham, Ames, from do.; [illegible] Moore, Nickerson, from do.; Ario Pardee, Fisher, from Port Johnson; Mary B. Smith, Chadwick, from Eddyville; Allie Oakes, Pillsbury, from Woodbridge; Minnesota, Kelly, from Hoboken; Piers, Kelly, from do.; Ontario, Norwood, from New-York; Tradewind, Gray, from do.; Chatterton, Marshall, from do.; Arctic, Whiston, from do.

Below coming up—schr. Benj. Courtney.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 18.—Arr. steamer South Carolina, from New-York; brig Francis Lewey, from Rio Janeiro; schrs. Lilly, from New-York; Stampede, from Boston; Jessie Elizabeth, from Baltimore; brig Brothers, from Boston; schr. Julia A. Webb, from Barracoa.

Sld. steamer Virginia, for Philadelphia; brig Sebastian, for Barcelona; schrs. Almaretta, for Boston; Helen M. Condon, for New-York; A. G. Ireland, for Satilla, Ga.; A. F. Ames, for Bull River, S. C.; Bella Russell, for Jacksonville; Jessie B. Smith, for Jacksonville.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Oct. 18.—Passed in for Baltimore, brig Chattanooga, from Ponce; brig Starlight, from Berbice; brig Claudine, from West Indies.

Passed Out—Steamer Nurnburg, for Bremen; brigs Chesapeake, for Demerara; Elizabeth, for St. Jago; Bertha, for West Indies; schr. M. E. Gray, for Demerara.

Arr. schr. Waldemar, from Rio, for orders.

LEWES, Del., Oct. 18.—Steamer Nederland, for Antwerp, went to sea at 11 A. M.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 18.—Arr. at the passes: steamers General Meade, from New-York, and Rita, from Havana; schr. James Ford, from Boston. (In lat. 33 30, lon. 69 32, the Ford passed the schr. Melita, dismasted; had a deck-load of lumber; there was no person visible on board.)

Sld. steamers Mississippi, Cordova, and State of Minnesota, and bark Ville de Bordeaux.

PHILADEPHIA, Pa., Oct. 18.—Arr. 17th: bark Unione, from Girgenti, via Boston; brig Edith, from St. John, P. R.; schrs. J. K. Howard, from St. John, N. B.; Julia A. Ward, from Kennebunk; A. M. Chadwick, from Boston; Sallie B., from Boston; M. A. McGahan, from Boston; W. Walton, from Medford; Alpine, from Bangor; Banner, from Indian River.

Cld., steam-ship North Point, for New-York; barks Charles and John, for London; Nicolo Drago, for Belfast; schrs. Angelina, for St. Andrew's Island; M. A. McGahan, for Portsmouth, N.H.; Sallie B., for do.; Bessie Morris, for do.; W. Walton, for Medford; Agnes R. Bacon, for Boston; Twenty-one Friends, for do.; R. B. Shaw, for do.; F. S. Edwards, for do.; J. S. Detwiler, for Cambridge; F. Leaming, for Commercial Point; H. Little, for Fall River; Agnes Repplier, for Hartford; American Eagle, for Pawtucket; H. S. Brooks, for Brighton; Lizzie B. Gregg, for Portland; H. G. Ely, for Richmond.

PORT ROYAL, S. C., Oct. 18.—Departed, steam-ship Mediator, Morton, for New-York.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Oct. 18.—Sld. 17th, steam-ships Montgomery, for New-York; San Salvador, for do.; Tonawanda, for Philadelphia; ships Golden Rule, for Liverpool; Lillie Soullard, for do.; brig Augusta, for Revel; schrs. Joseph Santher, for St. John, N. B.; Hattie A. Butler, for Portland; Gertie A. Meron, for Alexandria.

Arr. 18th, schr. Jennie Stout, from New-York.

Below, bark New-Brunswick.

Sld. 18th, steam-ship Arbitrator, for Liverpool; ships Missouri, for Charleston; Lizzie Ross, for New-Orleans; schrs. Mary S. Bradshaw, for Baltimore; Ida Richardson, for New-York.

FOREIGN PORTS.

ASPINWALL, N. G., Oct. 10.—Arr. Oct. 4, steamers Colon, from New-York; West Indian, from Liverpool; Oct. 5, Moselle, from the coast; Oct. 8, Franconia, from Hamburg.

Sld. Oct. 4, steamer City of Panama, for New-York; brig David Owen, for Porto Bello; Oct. 6, steamers Allemania, for Hamburg; Oct. 7, Moselle, for Southampton; Oct. 9, bark Caibarien, for Pascagoula, N. S.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

PLYMOUTH, Oct. 18.—Steamer Silesia, Hebich, from New-York, Oct. 8, for Hamburg, has arr.

QUEENSTOWN, Oct. 18.—Steamer Ohio, of the American Line, Morrison, from Philadelphia Oct. 8, for Liverpool, arr. here to-day.

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